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SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

President Grant Interviewed.

The Story of Hewitt's Visit to the White House.

Democratic Perfidy Exposed.

The Reason Why Troops were Sent to the South.

NO CONFIDENCE IN WADE HAMPTON'S PROMISES.

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DEMOCRATIC PERFIDY.

The President Interviewed—How Representative Hewitt Played the Sneak.

WASHINGTON, December 10. — President Grant, in the course of a long, free conversation to-day with a representative of the Associated Press concerning political affairs, said that recently he received a dispatch from Governor Chamberlain, informing him it was currently reported in Columbia that the President had in his interview with Representative Hewitt of New York, a week ago, remarked that when sixty-three members of the South Carolina House of Representatives holding certificates from the Secretary of State should convene, he would recognize them as the legal House. The President, in reply to Governor Chamberlain, telegraphed him that if Hewitt had sent or authorized the sending of such a dispatch, it was untrue that he had so expressed himself. The President says he had a free and agreeable conversation with Hewitt, in which he said that in his judgment not less than sixty-three members were eligible to organize the House and transact business, including the determination of the qualification of its members. This was the view he then held, but it was merely a private opinion, and he might have been wrong. The President on that occasion further expressed his views with regard to the grounds on which each wing or member of the House respectively reclaimed their seats, and in this connection the President produced a note, addressed to him by Hewitt, dated House of Representatives, December 6th, as follows:

"To the President:

"I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia, stating that the sixty-third member holding a certificate from the Secretary of State has been sworn into the House presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is therefore organized in accordance with the requirements of the law as stated by you."

On the same day Hewitt sent him another note, as follows:

"I have just received a later dispatch, saying that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has pronounced its judgment, and declared the House presided over by Wallace to be the legally constituted House of Representatives, and that Mackey is a private person, not Speaker, nor in any respect an officer of the legislative body."

The President said with reference to these notes, that he did not think, after his conversation with Hewitt, that the latter would make use of what he said for the purpose of defeating the party which the President represented. When Hewitt and Senator Randolph called on him several days ago he informed Hewitt of the contents of the dispatch he had received from Governor Chamberlain, and the reply he made to it, and intimated to Hewitt that he thought his confidence had been abused. Hewitt denied that he had sent to Columbia such a dispatch as that mentioned. The President then repeated to Hewitt the substance of his dispatch in reply to Governor Chamberlain to report current in Columbia. Senator Randolph then produced a dispatch from Gen. Hampton, in which he said if the President would recognize the Wallace House and withdraw the troops he would do everything possible to preserve the peace. The President remarked that he looked upon this as a piece of impertinence on the part of Gen. Hampton in telling him what to do, that the sending of troops to South Carolina was in obedience to the call of Gov. Chamberlain, and no danger was apprehended or to be dreaded for the authorities of the State to control, that organized rifle clubs, representing Gen. Hampton, were in the city of Columbia, and that the federal troops should be withdrawn. There would be peace, but it would be

The Rest of Death.

Senator Randolph then explained that the President should not think that Gen. Hampton sought to advise what to do, and that the dispatch which was shown to the President was a reply to one that Senator Randolph had sent to Gen. Hampton.

In response to a question, the President said he had never instructed Ruger to place troops in the State House, but that was the way Gen. Ruger understood it. The troops were in South Carolina, the President repeated, in obedience to a call of Gov. Chamberlain, to suppress an insurrection too formidable for him to control, and had it not been for these troops, Gov. Chamberlain would be a refugee to-day, as Gov. Ames now is from Mississippi.

The President said, in the course of the conversation, that he looked on the situation as embarrassing, to say the least. A good deal of bad temper had been shown on the Democratic side, and many were acting unreasonably. They seem to fear that he was doing what was right, and were abusing everybody for not yielding to their views. This struck him as strange, considering the scenes through which we have passed. Governor Hayes represented the party that carried in the late election all but four of the States that furnished men for the suppression of the rebellion, and Governor Tilden carried all but three of those which sought to destroy the Union.

Democratic Election Frauds.

In an allusion to frauds, he said the majority for Tilden in the City of New York was larger than his total majority in the entire State, and in which city much crime is perpetrated, and where there is a large number of men who have very little interest either in the State or in the republic. In the same way frauds were committed in the States of New Jersey and Connecticut. While it was true that those in the Southern States who gave Tilden a majority were voters, many of them voted more than once. But nobody claimed that Tilden did not carry such States. The same party that perpetrated frauds in the Southern States for Tilden complain of frauds in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. But if there had been no frauds in Mississippi, North Carolina and Arkansas, these States would have gone for Hayes and Wheeler.

The President justified the exclusion of Laurens and Edgefield counties from the South Carolina returns, on the ground that Georgians voted in them frequently, and cast more votes than there were voters for the Democrats. Much had been said about the use of troops, but considering the number of lives sacrificed, and the many political murders in the South, it was necessary to afford the required protection.

The President thought all was quiet now in the South, and so far as he could he would protect every one from violence. All steps taken to this end had been duly considered.

Impeachment.

The President, in reply to a remark that it seemed the Democrats had abandoned the idea of impeaching him, said he would advise them not to attempt it, for it might bring out evidence which they would not like to see spread on the record. He would rather trust rebels than their Northern allies, and tried to say as much in his annual message. He did not receive all the reports from the departments in time, and therefore he was obliged to leave out of his message many subjects to which otherwise he would have alluded. He said, in response to a question, that he would answer the House resolution and inform them why he sent troops to the South.

Troops in Washington.

Among other things, the President said, in response to inquiries, that there were now six or eight hundred troops in Washington. If there should be any necessity for more he would order them hither. We should have peace if we had to fight for it.

Threats of Assassination.

Some days he received five or six letters threatening assassination, but he paid no attention to them. A crazy man once followed him six months, threatening to take his life, and this person was, he believed, placed in an insane asylum. When he first came to the Executive Mansion he found a military guard there, but he immediately caused it to be withdrawn and sent into the barracks.

The President, referring to the political complications, said he had an abiding faith in the people. As we have had one rebellion, he did not believe the people were anxious for another, and thought there would be some way out of our present difficulties.

OREGON.

A Statement by the Democratic Candidates for Presidential Electors.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—A Salem (Oregon) dispatch says the following statement by the Democratic candidates for Presidential electors was published last night:

A TRUE STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

Inasmuch as grossly false statements, purporting to relate what occurred at the holding of the electoral college to-day, are being circulated by members of the Republican party, all the undersigned submit the following as a faithful detail of the proceedings in question in said college, held in Salem on the 6th of December, 1876, at the hour of 12: There were present in the room designated as the one in which the electoral vote should be cast the following persons: J. C. Cartwright, W. H. O'Dell, J. W. Watts, Hy. Krupper, W. B. Laswell, and E. A. Cronin; also at said hour the door of the room in which said electoral vote was to be cast was opened and the Secretary of State handed to Mr. Cronin an envelope containing the certificates in triplicate of the election as elector of E. A. Cronin, J. C. Cartwright and W. H. O'Dell. After handing the certificate to Mr. Cronin, the Secretary retired from the room. Immediately afterwards Mr. Cartwright opened the door and admitted one Mr. Minto, a police officer of the city of Salem and Deputy United States Marshal. Minto, upon entering the room, closed the door, locked it and took the key, whereupon Cronin requested him to leave the room. Cartwright and O'Dell insisted at first upon Minto's remaining, but finally Minto retired, leaving the key in the door. O'Dell then locked the door and took the key, but on a request of the Democrats replaced the key in the door. Cronin then read, in the presence and hearing of all those in the room, one of the certificates, showing the election of himself and O'Dell and Cartwright. After reading Cronin inquired of O'Dell and Cartwright if they were ready to vote with him and proceed with the other business as electors. They answered by demanding the certificates in Cronin's possession, Cartwright acting as principal spokesman. Cronin, in reply, proposed to proceed with the vote for President and Vice President, saying in effect that the certificates would be produced and attached to the certificate showing the result, Cartwright and O'Dell refused to proceed, and requested Krupper and Watts to retire, which they declined to do. Cartwright arose, and addressing Cronin, said: "If you want it now, you might as well have it now." Cronin said: "Sit down. We are not here to have a row, but to vote for President," and again requested Cartwright and O'Dell to proceed with the election. Cartwright then moved that O'Dell act as chairman, and upon a vote of himself and O'Dell declared the motion carried, and O'Dell then appointed Cartwright Secretary. Dr. Watts then read a paper purporting to be his resignation as elector. Cartwright moved the acceptance of the pretended resignation. It was declared carried, and immediately thereafter by a vote of the two Watts was declared elected to fill the vacancy. These proceedings were interrupted throughout by a dialogue which had the character of an altercation between Cronin on the one side and Cartwright and O'Dell on the other, Cronin insisting that the latter should act with him, and proceed with the business of the college, and they refused to do so. After the pretended appointment of Watts, Cronin arose, and addressing Cartwright and O'Dell, said, in effect, if not in these precise words: "Gentlemen, do you refuse to act with me in proceeding with the business of the Electoral College?" One or both of them replied, negativing their unqualified refusal. Cronin then said this refusal to act created vacancies in the Electoral College, and that he appointed J. N. K. Miller, of Jackson county, to fill one of said vacancies. Miller having been introduced into the room, and informed of what had taken place, asked Cartwright and O'Dell if they had refused to act with Cronin. Cartwright replied that they had so refused. Miller then signified his intention to accept the appointment. The two then appointed John Parker Secretary, and votes were taken by ballot for President and Vice President, and the business formally proceeded with to the end. Pending those proceedings Cartwright, Watts and O'Dell were engaged in signing papers.

(Signed) E. A. CRONIN,
W. B. LASWELL,
HY. KRUPPER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Ruger to the Investigating Committee.

COLUMBIA, December 9.—The following has been received by the Democratic Committee of the House:

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 8, 1876.

To Hon. Z. F. A. Connor and Others:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have the honor to say in reply to your inquiries upon the resolution of which you handed me a copy yesterday, that the United States troops in the State House were placed there by my order, for the purpose of executing such orders as might be given, and in this connection I would say, that I have no desire to inquire numbered six and seven, that should your body appear at the State House for the purpose of entering the hall of the House of Representatives, and should be refused admission by those having charge of the doors, and such persons should apply to the officers in command of the troops at the State House for assistance necessary to prevent your entering, the present orders to the officers would require them to render such assistance.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOS. H. RUGER,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General,
Commanding Department of the South.

FLORIDA.

The Contempt Cases.

TALLAHASSEE, December 9.—Messrs. Cowgill and McLin, the Comptroller of Accounts and Secretary of State, were brought before Judge White, Circuit Judge of this District, to answer to the rule of the court to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in continuing the canvass and certifying it for Governor and other State officers after they had been served with the restraining order of the court, at twelve o'clock to-day. They appeared with counsel, Judge Emmons, and asked for time to prepare an answer, and after argument they were granted until four o'clock. They appeared at that hour, and after a lengthy argument submitted a written answer, which they requested they might not be required to file in the unfinished condition, pleaded for delay, and the Judge granted until nine o'clock Monday morning, when they were ordered to appear and answer.

AFFLICTED MEXICO.

The Country in the Hands of the Revolutionists — A Scheme of Plunder in Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, December 9.—News is just received from the interior of Mexico that President Laredo and Cabinet have been captured by revolutionists near the City of Mexico. Gen. Escanbedo, Secretary of War, was shot with several others. The government of Laredo is undoubtedly overthrown. Monterey and Saltillo have declared in favor of Igellisais, and surrendered without fighting. The whole northern frontier of Mexico, except Matamoras, is in possession of Igellisais. His friends in this city are out with music and torches, celebrating the successs.

The invitation of Gen. Revultas yesterday to the merchants of Matamoras developed into a scheme of plunder of $40,000 under the pretext of a tax of three per cent. on merchandise and property levied by himself, against which the whole community are protesting as illegal.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 9.—The steamship Illinois, from Philadelphia, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Arrived—The steamship Britannic, from Liverpool.

BURLINGTON, N. J., December 10.—At two o'clock this morning a large barn in the rear of the depot took fire, and as the wind blew a gale from the west, it swept all before it for two squares, destroying twenty-six houses, two barns and outhouses, and leaving forty families homeless. The fire was of incendiary origin.

THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

The Last Act of the Fearful Tragedy.

Funeral of the Unidentified.

A Sad and Imposing Spectacle

ADDITIONAL BODIES RECOVERED.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The scene of the terrible catastrophe in Brooklyn was almost deserted this morning in consequence of the unsafe condition of the walls. That part of Washington street from the Post Office to Johnson street was inclosed by a barrier of rope, guarded by a cordon of police, and no pedestrians were permitted to traverse it. The bitter wind and driving dust assisted the police in the execution of their duties. Within the ruins a number of workmen were engaged bracing the dangerous wall. Almost the whole interior of the theatre has now been explored. The vestibule has been cleared out from the front entrance to the staircase. The parquette has been thoroughly searched, and there remain but few parts of the stage unexplored.

A Sad Discovery

was made this morning among the ruins on the stage. It was thought that a fragment of the human bodies found on Thursday near the corpse of poor Burroughs was all that remained of the actor Murdock. This proved not to be the case, for the body of Murdock, or rather a part of it, was found this morning and clearly identified. It appears the workmen, in clearing the stage yesterday, noticed a strong odor proceeded from a heap of bricks near the left proscenium box, and came to the conclusion that a dead body lay beneath it. This morning the bricks were carefully removed, and beneath them were found parts of a charred body. A man's right leg and about one-third of the right side of the trunk had escaped the fury of the flames. The head and upper part of the body were consumed. One of the firemen noticed that a piece of black velveteen adhered to Mr. Cronin's leg, and this fact caused the belief that the remains were those of Murdock. They were afterward examined by Colonel Rogers and Mrs. Williams, and were fully identified by them as those of Murdock. They not only recognised the velveteen fragment as a part of the costume of the cripple "Pierre" in the "Two Orphans," but also the buttons with which the knee-breeches had been fastened at the knee. The charred fragments were removed by the undertaker, who will preserve them until instructions are received from friends of the dead man. Two men and two women are to-day added to the already long list of the missing.

The Funeral of the Unidentified.

NEW YORK, December 9—*Evening.*—The curtain rose this morning upon the last act of the fearful tragedy which brought with the fire in the Brooklyn Theatre on Tuesday night. Special services will indeed be held at different places to-morrow in accordance with the programme, but the burial of the hundreds of the victims this afternoon was a fitting end to one of the most doleful histories of modern times. At the Adams street Morgue one hundred coffins, with German silver mountings, were brought in and placed upon the floor. Besides the unidentified and destitute dead to be placed. Fifty-six hearses and undertakers' wagons drew up at the entrance on Adams street, and the remains were lifted in. There were two sets of tickets in the number of vehicles. Considerable delay in forming the procession was caused by a desire of persons in the Adams street Morgue to continue their efforts for the identification of friends, and several additional bodies were recognised. The throng about the Morgue was very large, and the utmost excitement prevailed. Shortly after one o'clock

The Ghastly Cortege

started through Boerum place, and then entered Schermerhorn street. Hundreds of men, women and children followed, rushing along the sidewalk in a state of great agitation. When the hearses and wagons reached Schermerhorn street they were formed in a double line, and there was a delay of nearly three-quarters of an hour. Although the weather was very cold and a cutting wind blowing a gale, the neighborhood of Schermerhorn street and Flatbush avenue was crowded with participants and sympathetic spectators. The sadness in the faces of the women waiting on the pavements was very marked. The soldiers who were awaiting orders to move suffered intensely from the cold. It was expected that an entire division of militia would parade, but about half-past eleven an order, caused by the extreme cold weather, was promulgated that only regiments or companies previously volunteering were expected to parade. It was twenty minutes to two when the order to march was given, and the procession immediately moved from the head of Schermerhorn street into Flatbush avenue amid general mourning, and timed by the measured roll of the drums, and by the fitful sobbing of almost broken hearts. Within the houses and without them far along the wide avenue and across the broad streets, many an eye was moist, and many a lip quivering as the dead were borne to their long, lonely homes behind them sacred memories, and poverty, too, which will not be effaced, and by their very stillness and seclusion appealing more loudly than the noise of works in behalf of their fellows. Many families loved ones for a wise and generous charity. The following was the

Order of Procession.

First a mounted squad of policemen; a number of carriages containing clergymen, hearses and other vehicles containing the dead; an escort of several regiments of militia, Major General Thomas S. Dakin in command; relatives and near friends of the victims, all in carriages; officers of the city government and others in carriages, all of them nearest friends of the dead, some of them distant relatives and mere acquaintances, with fearless eyes, were distinct and terrible features. But the one feature which pervaded the scene and lent to it distinctive and deeper touching significance was the manifestation of

Popular Sympathy and Sorrow.

A community had been afflicted and sadness was common. Many of the private and almost all of the public buildings were draped, all flags were at half mast and torn by the gale almost into shreds, as if the great occasion had a right to all the sorrowing they could ever render. An immense crowd had assembled on Flatbush avenue, just beyond its junction with Schermerhorn street, and as the cortege filed into the avenue the great mass of humanity moved with it. The infamously cold weather seemed now to have little or no effect upon the people. They were there, men, women and children, completely blocking up the avenue and surging out into the carriage way. The police kept a wide space open for the procession, which moved slowly up the avenue, the people pressing on and endeavoring apparently to approach as near as possible to the hearses. The wagons bearing the fragmentary remains of the play-house tragedy. The windows of houses were filled with spectators, and far ahead the avenue was black with human beings. At Fourth avenue, where the column proceeded down that avenue past the private residences, with their peopled windows, court yards and stoops. A vast crowd accompanied the procession, which then turned into Third street and moved down to Fourth avenue. There was a perfect gale blowing, and when the procession reached Fourth avenue immense clouds of dust were driven across the avenue, and progress was made with considerable difficulty. Thence the line of march was continued to Twenty-fifth street and up Twenty-fifth to Greenwood—

The Beautiful City of the Dead.

There was a tremendous crowd at the cemetery. As the cortege passed through the gate the bell in the tower tolled mournfully. On either side along the pathways, on the hillside, and invading private plots people were there. Turning to the left the funeral party proceeded directly to Battle avenue, where, about one hundred and fifty yards from the entrance of the cemetery, a trench had been prepared for the reception of the dead victims. Great crowds which were met near and just within the cemetery were formed about the vast grave. The site being on the slope of the hill and completely exposed, the cold was almost insufferable, but still the people held their places. There was no delay in removing the remains from the hearses and wagons, and depositing them in the circular trench. Then the services were begun. Rev. Dr. Noah H. Shenck read the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal church, which was listened to attentively by those who were within reach of his voice. There was inexpressible sadness mingled with solemnity in the scene. Hundreds of people wept, the tears freezing on their cheeks as they issued from the eyes. [illegible] reading of the services [illegible] of the Unitarian [illegible] addressed [illegible] art,

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Wholesale Lynching of Negroes.

HOW GEORGIAN VENGEANCE IS SATISFIED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 10.—It is reported here to-night that ten negroes, who murdered a white man named Allen, and wounded another named Baker, at Lowndesville, Abbeyville county, and who were discovered to be engaged in a plot to murder whites, were taken from the Sheriff's posse and lynched by Georgians. Thirteen negroes were arrested on warrants issued by a trial Justice, and owing to threats of lynching, were sent under a strong guard to jail at Anderson. The adjoining jail there for safe keeping. It is supposed while *en route* they were seized by Georgians, who came across the Savannah river, and summarily dealt with them. There are no details. The excitement is great.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., December 9.—During a gale this afternoon Mr. Manion and child were killed while attempting to escape from their house, the roof of which was blown off, and Mrs. Manion was seriously injured.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—This was the last day of the races. The first was won by Eva Shirley in 1:52½, the second by Corinella in 1:50¾, and the third, four-mile heats, by General Harney in 7:35¾ and 8:20¾.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—A special says three young ladies, two Misses Campbell and a Miss Choate, and one man, Jas. Gregory, were drowned in a mill pond ten miles from Shelbyville, Ky., on Friday night. A party of fifteen were going to a dance, ten in one canoe and five in another. As the party of ten approached the bank, about twenty-five yards distant, the canoe began to dip water, and nearly sank. Every one of the men swam to the bank and one lady, and the other four were consigned to a watery grave.

SALEM, MASS., December 9.—A new boiler in the basement of Wheelock & Lovering's shoe manufactory burst while being tested, and J. H. Mills, the inventor, was killed. Messrs. Winslow and Rogers were seriously injured.

DAYTON, O., December 9.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was to-day rendered by a jury against Adam Adams for killing a soldier named Mullahen on the 14th of February last. The murder was committed in an attempt to rob the soldier. Adams is a young man, a shoemaker by trade. His family live in Ohio. He has only been here a year. He is said to have parents, brothers and sisters living in Baltimore, but they have had no communication with him since his arrest.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—The following is the estimate of the receipts of the cotton crop: Louisiana shows a considerable reduction from last year, ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. in the different parishes. Mississippi reports a falling off of 28 per cent. In Arkansas the yield is 33 per cent. less than last year.

ST. JOSEPH, December 9.—Jno. Lawrence, twice convicted of the murder of his father in Holt county in January last, was sentenced this morning to be hanged in March next. He murdered Mr. McMahon, a brutal committed in this section for years.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Brevet Col. Thomas B. Weir, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, better known as General Custer's regiment, died suddenly yesterday morning at the house in this city, of congestion of the brain.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The proper authorities will make an inspection of all places of public amusement in this city, with a special view of examining their facilities for escape in case of fire.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Election Investigations.

In a long session of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on Saturday to determine the best method of conducting the investigation ordered by the Senate under the Edmunds resolution, whether in any of the elections held in 1875 or 1876 in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, there was any denial or abridgement of the rights of any persons to vote, and if so, by what means and to what extent such denial or abridgement was effected. The committee were also expected to decide whether or not they should recommend the adoption by the Senate of the resolution submitted by Senator Mitchell, and referred to a committee, proposing an inquiry into the circumstances of the recent appointments of Presidential electors, etc., in Oregon. After some discussion it was resolved to send sub-committees to Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and they were appointed as follows: For Louisiana, Messrs. Howe, Wadleigh, McMillan, Boutwell, Saulsbury and McDonald; for Florida: Messrs. Mitchell, Teller and Cooper; for South Carolina, Messrs. Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy and Merrimon. It is expected that these sub-committees will leave Washington for their respective fields of inquiry to-day. All questions of law in regard to the elections in Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and concerning the eligibility of Presidential electors in all the States, were referred to Senators Morton, Logan and Kernan, a sub-committee, to report to the full committee at a future meeting, and until which time all further action touching the four States last named is deferred.

Congress will probably adjourn from Friday, the 15th inst., until the second Monday in January. In the meantime the select committees will pursue their investigations in the Southern States.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Explosion of 600 Pounds of Nitro-Glycerine — Two Men Blown to Atoms.

PETROLIA, PA., December 10.—At five o'clock this afternoon a wagon load of nitro-glycerine, containing about six hundred pounds of the explosive, blew up three quarters of a mile from here. Daniel Smith, Superintendent of Roberts' Torpedo Company, and a Mr. Humphreys, were blown to atoms. All that has been found of them so far is a small piece of a foot and some pieces of charred flesh. The wagon and horses were also torn to shreds. The men were unloading the wagon, and it is supposed one of them slipped and dropped a can. The magazine, located about twenty-five yards off, containing about one thousand pounds of the stuff, fortunately escaped.

The Continental Fire Insurance Company have cash assets of over $2,800,000. Those who want good insurance will patronize their agent, Jas. W. Arrott, at No. 167 Wood street.

Straws—[illegible] and Pic[illegible], for [illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Roumania's Programme.

LONDON, December 9.—The Pall Mall *Gazette'* Berlin correspondent says: It is announced that in the event that Russians pass through Roumania, the Roumanian army will neither join nor oppose them, but will retire into a portion of the Principality not touched by the Russians. The Roumanian Government will at the same time record a formal protest against such breach of neutrality.

The Czar and Emperor William.

At the annual fete of St. George, celebrated yesterday at St. Petersburg, the Czar as usual proposed the health of Emperor William, who is eldest Knight of the Order, in complimentary and friendly terms. He also expressed hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Eastern question.

Turkish Promises.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9.—Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch to the representatives of the Porte abroad, declaring that the Porte is not responsible for the deplorable condition of some of her provinces. Energetic measures were only taken after all conciliatory means had been exhausted. The Porte is now on the point of introducing reforms which would satisfy all her subjects of whatever race or religion. Safvet Pasha, in conclusion, points out that Turkey's attitude of moderation was the surest guarantee for the introduction of reforms, and therefore the Russian armaments and Russian occupation are unjustified.

Gladstone on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, December 10.—Gladstone, in a speech at the National Conference, charged Lord Beaconsfield with being personally responsible for the Government's position. Ottoman supremacy should be abolished throughout the insurgent provinces. Foreign intervention he regarded as indispensible. He eulogized the Czar and Russian people, although he admitted the diplomacy and military party ought to be regarded with suspicion. England, in accordance with her duty and tradition, ought to loyally participate in the liberation of the East.

Territorial Occupation.

A *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the assurances that Russia does not intend to effect any territorial changes have quite lately been repeated in Vienna in the most positive manner. Russia will not consider herself at war with Turkey, unless the latter forcibly opposes the occupation. There are grounds to believe Russia recently renewed her invitation to Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bulgarian Demands.

Various Bulgarian secret societies have met at Bucharest and drawn up a list of demands, said to be moderate, addressed to the conference.

An allusion in the recent speech of Bismarck to those whose acts might menace Austria is regarded at Rome as addressed directly to Italy.

Turkish War Tax.

Vienna advices from Constantinople state that a fresh war tax of 15 piastres has been levied upon males between the ages of five and sixty.

President of the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9.—General Ignatieff has proposed that the Marquis of Salisbury preside at the conference of the Powers. The Turkish representatives are reported to have objected, on the ground that diplomatic usage assigns the Presidency to one of them.

Harmony at Constantinople.

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Marquis of Salisbury had an audience with the Sultan to-day. It is understood that perfect harmony of views has prevailed up to the present hour between Salisbury and Ignatieff, and separate interviews between the plenipotentiaries have all been favorable to a good understanding.

Conspirators Arrested.

Two Montenegrins who had conspired to assassinate Midhat Pasha were arrested at their residence last Wednesday. Among the conspirators engaged in the other plot to carry off Ex-Sultan Murad are two Turks, a Pole and a Greek. The latter was formerly assistant dragoman of the British Embassy.

RIGA, December 10.—The goods traffic on the Dunaberg, Wilna and Warsaw railroad has been resumed.

FRANCE.

No Reduction in Taxation.

VERSAILLES, December 9.—Leon Say, Minister of Finance, says: "It is impossible to reduce the taxes. The revenue of the present year showed only an increase of 1 per cent. over the previous year, instead of the normal 3 per cent. Exports were stationary, owing to the depression of trade abroad."

The Cabinet.

PARIS, December 9.—It is stated that the present Cabinet will be maintained in its entirety, excepting that the Duke Decazes will replace Demarcere as Minister of the Interior. It is said that President MacMahon has approved of this combination.

The *Republique Francaise* says: It would be unknown that the present will make the initiatory advances towards the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, and points out the dilemma which exists, namely, either the Cabinet adopts the programme of the Chamber, or enters upon a struggle with the majority, which must lead to dissolution. Such a step, the *Republique Francaise* adds, is not regarded with apprehension by the majority, because it knows that the country will be on its side.

PARIS, December 10.—A Cabinet council was held on Saturday to consider the remodeling of the Ministry. It is asserted that Duke Decazes, Minister of Marine, although at first strongly opposed to such a course, has consented to part with Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War, in order to facilitate the entrance of M. Simon into the Ministry. M. Dufaure, after interviewing M. Simon to-day, had offered him the portfolio of the Interior. M. Simon subsequently had a conference with the Republican leaders. The Republican party seems to be divided in opinion as to whether he should accept the office. A meeting of the Left adopted a motion confirming the previous resolve to uphold the programme of the Republican majority, and insisting on the formation of a Ministry in accordance with the views of that majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament Prorogued.

The Queen issued a proclamation to-day proroguing Parliament until February 8th.

A Warning from Brooklyn.

GLASGOW, December 9.—The County Justices, owing to the appalling catastrophe in Brooklyn, have agreed that steps should be taken to provide ample means of exit from theatres and protection against fire, and have appointed committees of Justices and architects to inspect the different theatres and report to a future meeting.

Fatal Railway Collision.

BUFFALO, December 10.—Saturday evening's St. Louis express on the New York Central railroad, due to leave here at 8:40 P. M., and detained by the storm and the lateness of the Lake Shore trains till 11:50 P. M., when near Looneyville, sixteen miles from this city, ran into a freight train, which was stuck in the snow. The two engines drawing the express and the freight engine were wrecked, and two express cars, the through Chicago safe and contents, and the Buffalo safe and contents burned. Benj. Woodworth, of Utica, N. Y., express messenger, was burned to death. He leaves a wife and child. Geo. Douglass, engineer, and Jas. Vaughan, fireman, on the first engine of the passenger train, were seriously, but it is thought fatally injured. The former was badly bruised. A switchman was sent forward to flag the coming train, but taking refuge from the storm in a car lying on the side track, allowed the train to pass by him. None of the passengers were injured.

THE NEW DEPOT.

Preparing for the Greatly Wanted Structure on Federal Street.

The special committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Armstrong and Callery, appointed by Allegheny Councils in the matter of procuring the erection of a new depot on Federal street, held a conference on Saturday evening in City Hall with Mr. J. D. Layng and Mr. John Hampton, representing the railroad company, who submitted plans of the proposed building, the estimated cost of which is about $50,000. The railroad officials, it seems, desire to make a change in the present location of the depot, that some fifteen feet of the real estate between the property now owned by the railroad company, and the South Park shall be ceded to the company. This is just exactly what the committee will not consent to, unless a building, the city declining to cede the property and the railroad refusing to build without it. How it will be settled this time cannot of course be known until after Councils have acted upon it. The proposed depot will have a frontage of eighty feet on Federal street, and will extend back fifty feet. It will be two stories in height, and sub-divided into commodious and comfortable apartments, the second story being for offices and the use of conductors. The plan shows along the main tracks south of the depot, a shed 400 feet long and 25 feet wide, resting on wooden columns of tasteful design. Immediately to the rear of the depot are located six parallel tracks, the southern and northern ones to be for arriving and departing trains and the intermediate ones for making up trains, idle cars, etc. It is desirable to have the building under contract by the 1st of January.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, December 10, 1876.
The river is 8 feet 6 inches and falling. Cloudy and moderating. Navigation is entirely suspended by ice.

ST. LOUIS, December 9, 1876.
Contrary to all expectations the river has been full of ice to-day, and gorged to-night at the head of Arsenal Island. Last night was the coldest of the season, and ice made rapidly. Only once before has the river been known to close here in twenty-four hours. The F. M. Hill went to assist the Utah to Horse Tail Bar, and took one hundred and seventy tons of freight. She is now in about one foot of water, with no hopes of getting off until a rise takes place. She is in a precarious condition. The City of Helena is lying high and dry, but is safe. The Rhoda is in a safe harbor. The Belle St. Louis is laid up at Chester. The Capitol City is laid up near Wittenburg. The Joe Kinney is lying at the Vulcan Iron Works, minus her rudder. There was a very sudden change to the weather yesterday and last night. It was not only the coldest of the season, but unusually cold for this region any season, the mercury sinking four degrees below zero. The harbor, which was clear of ice twenty-four hours ago, is now closed, as was never heard of before excepting once in so short a time. No disasters to steamers are reported, but several are aground or caught in the ice below. The weather to-night is a little more moderate, but still cold. The mercury is 8 above zero.

There were no arrivals or departures. The gorge at the head of Arsenal Island gave way this morning, but it is believed another gorge has formed somewhere below. The weather is much warmer, mercury being some degrees above freezing point to-night. The towboat Leopard sank in Rush Tower Bend.

CAIRO, December 10, 1876.
Arrived—Golden Rule, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Hillman, Nashville, 1 A. M.; Grand Tower, Vicksburg, 6; Idlewild, Evansville, 8 P. M. Departed—Atlantic, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Golden Rule, Cincinnati, midnight; Hillman, Nashville, 1 A. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 9 P. M. River 6 feet 2 inches and falling. Cloudy; mercury 32.

EVANSVILLE, December 10, 1876.
Cloudy all day; clear to-night; mercury 15 to 34. The river is 7 8-10 feet and falling. Ice is pretty heavy. The J. D. Parker was the only boat in port, arriving at 9 A. M. and leaving at 10, after doing considerable business.

MEMPHIS, December 10, 1876.
The river is falling steadily. Weather moderating; very smoky. Arrived—John Howard, White river; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—Maude, Vicksburg.

LOUISVILLE, December 10, 1876.
Cool and clear. Navigation is suspended on account of the icy condition of the river at this point.

ELECTIONS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, }
ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 8, 1876. }
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine (9) directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January the 9th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876. }
☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the bank TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 8, 1876. }
☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
GEORGE R. DUNCAN,
The above notice is withdrawn. Cashier.

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1876. }
☞ AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, January 9, between 1 and 2 P. M.
W. W. SCOTT,

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.—
ELECTION—The annual election for directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 82 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876. m29

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1876. }
☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at this Bank, No. 293 Liberty street, TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
UNITED STATES INCORPORATION, }
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9, 1876. }
☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876. }
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. STEVENSON, Cashier.

CITY SAVINGS BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876. }
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 9,

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 81

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 107¼.

THE Democracy have pursued a very foolish policy in badge ring Presiden GRANT. It is quite probable that his answer to the House inquiry touching the sending of troops to Southern States will have more interest to the Democracy than will be entirely agreeable.

THE destructive fires of Saturday illustrate the danger, in times like the present, when the cold is intense, of the slightest inattention to those precautions which have so much to do with the safety of property. A loss by three fires aggregating about $250,000 is a severe reminder of the danger of playing with fire.

THE operations of the Governor of Oregon will be closely scrutinized, and are not likely to redound to his happiness and prosperity. It seems he was elected United States Senator last year, and will come forward to claim his seat in March, when he will be met by charges of having employed bribery to secure his election. If these charges are substantiated he may have the honor of remaining outside the Senate, as a reward for his activity in a bad cause.

THE Senate, according to the New York *Tribune* will pursue the identical course we marked out a few days since regarding the electoral vote. That is, the Senate will investigate the several cases of disputed electoral eligibility, and the President of the Senate will himself open those returns that are considered regular.—and treat the balance as so much waste paper. It says: If he has any doubt which is the certificate from a State, he will probably act upon the opinion of the Senate. Debate, during this proceeding, is not in order. If the House, or some members of it, or some members of both Houses, choose to go out, they can do so. Counting is a purely clerical function in this case. Any page can perform it as well as any Senator. It consists in adding up two columns of figures which the President of the Senate has announced. The responsible duty is ended when the President, having determined which are "the certificates" from the several States, has opened them. No formal announcement of the result is required by the Constitution.

THE impeachment scheme is not universally popular, as applied to President GRANT, even among hard-headed Democrats. They realize that there are some dangers associated with it that it might not be well for them to face. Even the Philadelphia *Times*, strongly partisan as it is, scouts it. It says: "The House would not furnish the requisite two-thirds to impeach, and the Senate would not furnish the two-thirds necessary to convict. It would, therefore, simply be a waste of effort to attempt it. Again, it wouldn't be wise to impeach GRANT now, even if it could be accomplished. If Congress had nothing else to amuse itself at these times, it might take a hand in impeachment, but it has the gravest duties to discharge which have ever arisen in our history, and quite as much to do as can be well performed. It has need of the intelligent support of the country, and the people don't want any needless complication in their affairs multiplied upon their present anxiety and peril. They wouldn't, therefore, take kindly to the impeachment of President GRANT, the victor of the Republic in war, by the votes of three score of defeated insurgent warriors. Any such move would weaken the House before the country, and it's the best possible thing for the Democrats to let it alone."

IT is quite evident that Democrats have no more confidence than have Republicans in the legality of the action of the Governor of Oregon, but aim to use it as a means of securing a dishonest advantage, if possible, when the votes are canvassed. As to the legal aspects as the case, they are regarded as perfectly clear and simple. An electoral college, like a legislature, or board, or any other legal body of any kind, is obliged, when it enters upon its duties, to verify the qualifications of its members, and a majority necessarily decides. This power is unequivocally given to the electors by the law which requires them to fill vacancies in their number, for that involves the power to determine whether vacancies exist. The electors met; a majority found that one person who had not been legally elected was present, holding an illegally issued certificates. The majority thereupon declared that this person had not been legally elected, that a vacancy existed, and proceeded to fill that vacancy. There is no lack of precedents, even from a Democratic standpoint to sustain this view. In Missouri, for example, a Democrat received a majority of votes who was not legally qualified. For the purpose of forcing the Democrats to declare the true rule of law, the Republican opponent claimed the election. The claim was denied, first by the Democratic Governor and Secretary of State, and afterward by the Democratic electors themselves, on the perfectly impregnable ground that a man *against* whom the majority voted cannot be elected by the fact that the one *for* whom the majority voted is ineligible. If the Democracy wish to make a precedent of this Oregon rule, it will cut out FROST in Missouri, and one elector in each of two other Democratic States. They will yet take in the situation and have no trouble over the affair.

A WISE SUGGESTION.

The success of the temperance effort under the direction of Mr. MURPHY has been such that some talk is had of attempting to arrange to give permanency to the good result obtained. Among the suggestions brought forward is that of turning the benevolences of those interested in the direction of a permanent building to be provided with the essentials for continuing the reformatory work now in progress, and at the same time forming an attractive gathering place for those interested in the work of temperance reform through moral means. The idea is that some of our most respected citizens, interested in the temperance work, shall be made a committee to receive and disburse all moneys that may be collected, and that systematic efforts be made to raise the means to provide and furnish a suitable building, so that a reading room, lunch room, offices and all that is necessary to provide an attractive gathering place, where those reformed from drink can be encouraged and strengthened in right purposes. The proposition is certainly a good one, if it can be consummated, and with the improvement of the times, and suitable energy much can be done.

Pittsburgh has not been remarkable, heretofore, for the interest it takes, either in benevolent enterprises, or those that look to the outlay of money for purely public ends. In cases that appeal to humanity, however, our people are exceptionally liberal. The Chicago fire, and the ZUG mill disaster, are proof of this. On the other hand, the Mercantile Library building, and other like enterprises, which are designed for the general good, have been left to their own resources. There is, however, in this proposal to put the temperance work, on moral phase of the, an appeal to both a permanent basis, an appeal to both public spirit and humanitarian impulse. Naturally, before such a project could be put in practical operation, it would be necessary to mature plans, so that the entire affair could be explained, and shown to be practically useful. If this were done, it would really pay this community to support such an institution. As a reformatory agency, it would save us the waste that so constantly results from drunkenness, its consequent idleness, and the violations of law consequent upon the necessities thus developed. Our taxation is perceptibly increased by crime resulting from drunkenness, and an effective reformatory agency will reduce crime. The Young Men's Home is thought to have done a good work in this direction, and a vigorous, direct, and effectively managed institution would do much more. The general proposition we cordially approve, and hope our wealthy citizens will turn their attention to it; the details we can consider when they become known.

GRANT AND HEWITT.

Representative HEWITT, chairman of TILDEN'S Executive Committee, called once too often on President GRANT for his own comfort. Fortified by Senator RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, he assumed to be the bearer of a request from WADE HAMPTON to the President, that United States troops be removed from Columbia, giving assurances of peace. The President had already tested HAMPTON'S capacity for lying, and was not disposed to trust his assurances of peace, when he knew some five thousand riflemen, with arms, were prowling around Columbia, under HAMPTON'S orders, and that the latter would certainly attempt to force himself into the Governorship, once the United States troops were out of the way. The flagrant statement of HAMPTON that all the blood that had been shed in South Carolina, for political causes, was caused by Republicans, was so flagrant a violation of truth, that the President has thoroughly let down on, and will have none of him. Further, this neat scheme to induce him to withdraw troops at HAMPTON'S request would certainly have been paraded as a *quasi* recognition of HAMPTON'S claim to the Governorship. This the President refused to do, on the contrary strongly implying that he proposed to recognize CHAMBERLAIN'S Government until he saw better reason for not doing so.

But the President did not stop there. Taking the impudent request of HAMPTON as a starting point, he gave to HEWITT a lecture on the general cussedness of the Democratic party that he will not soon forget, and which we would gladly see published. Knowing the general drift of the President's thought on this subject, we have no difficulty in surmising the scope and purport of his remarks. The desperation, trickery, intimidation, murders, and rascality and frauds resorted to by the Democracy in their attempt to capture the Presidency constituted doubtless, the burthen of his remarks. President GRANT has a lofty ideal of patriotism, and holds in supreme contempt and loathing the practices resorted to by TILDEN and HEWITT to secure party success. He is able, on occasion, to put his views in forceful, cutting language, and he evidently gave way to an unrestrained expression of his feelings on this occasion. RANDOLPH and HEWITT are among the *dilletanti* element of the Democracy—professedly high-toned, gentlemanly and pure. It doubtless was a terrible shock to their fine-strung nerves to listen to the positive language with which the President expressed his sentiments toward them and their party. Nor did it mollify them to have Secretary CAMERON present, and his decided suggestions, occasionally, that the full inside of the Democratic scheme was perfectly understood, and that not a soldier would be removed from South Carolina while the pending complications existed. Both the President and his Secretary of War have placed the Republican party under obligations to them by their firmness and sagacity amid recent troubles.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Secretary of the Treasury notes in his annual report the change in the balance of trade between this country and Europe last year, as compared with the preceding year, was within a fraction of $100,000,000. All this is in our favor. Two years ago the balance was against us; this year it is in our favor. This change having occurred so recently, its full benefit is not yet realized, but that it exerts an influence on the shipment of gold, and upon the ease of our financial market, is proven by several circumstances: 1. The shipment, nett, of gold, during the past year, was only about $40,000,000, or from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 less than in other years immediately past. 2. Within the past month the flow of gold has been to this country in quantities ranging from a half to three-quarters of a million a week. The large shipments of breadstuffs, petroleum and cotton accounts for this. 3. The sale of gold by the Government in the open market is no longer necessary. For a considerable time past the administration has suspended the sale of gold. This proves that the merchants can obtain gold for customs purposes without the necessity of government sales,—showing that gold is more plentiful in the market. It also proves that the financial operations of the Government are better adapted, and that its currency wants are now supplied. 4. The final result is the decline in the gold premium. This has gone down to 107¼,—or nearly to the lowest point reached since the war.

The meaning of these things cannot be misunderstood. We have steadily maintained for years, that the real objective in our endeavor to secure specie payments, was to so change the balance of trade, as to have a steady yearly balance in our favor. Whether this should be brought about by so increasing the productiveness of this country that we could be able to export more largely, or so limiting the imports that our current exports would exceed our imports, was simply a choice of methods. Our preference was to develop the resources of this country, in order that while we were overcoming an adverse balance of trade, we might also give labor to the unemployed and comfort to the needy families. The prostration of Europe, however, had much to do with the prevention of this. There was found to be a limit to our exports, and no amount of pressure could increase the supply. Of late we have urged a line of policy with reference to an article of export local to this region; petroleum, that has resulted in a large advance in price, and a corresponding increase in the returns for that article. Within a few months the Antwerp quotations of petroleum have nearly doubled, and yet the shipments are now quite large and the market probably permanently strong. Thus by securing better prices for what we did sell, rather than by a large increase of exports, we have secured an advantage that promises to materially assist in the early return to specie payments.

The coming year should not only witness a larger balance in our favor, but a conscious advance in our preparations for specie payments. There doubtless will be fluctuations in the relative value of greenbacks and gold,—but the tendency is, and will generally be toward an equalization of values, until when the greenback currency is reduced to $300,000,000, the two may be absolutely equalized. It is not likely that this will be accomplished in a single year, but it is not at all impossible that less than five per cent. will separate the two values within a year. If this should prove the case, a new impetus will be given to business in this country, as the result of the business confidence that will be engendered by the approach to specie payments.

The means by which what progress we have made has been brought about, show how completely the prosperity of this country is ordinarily within our control, if we harmoniously work to that end. It is proven, with all the certainty of demonstration, by the events of the past year, that with the balance of trade in our favor we can recover specie payments, or make progress in that direction. How was this favorable condition of things brought about? In part by curtailing our purchases from abroad; but more emphatically by securing generally better rates for what we sent abroad. The case of petroleum illustrates how perfectly this control is within our grasp. For years the exporters managed to keep up an intermittent war of some kind, among the producing, refining, and transporting interests. It rarely mattered what the plea might be, so that the fight was kept up. Now it was on account of legislation; then disparities in transportation rates; again the relative interests of producers and refiners, —but all the while the prices were about half what they should be, and we received $40,000,000 a year less than we should for what we sent abroad. This $40,000,000, which we have annually lost for the past five years, added to our credit, would have made a sensible impression, both on our prosperity and our preparations for return to specie payments. Yet all these years, while harmony might have been reached at any time, jealousies were kept active, and animosities alive, and thus prices kept down. What is true of petroleum has been true of several other interests. We flatter ourselves that the GAZETTE contributed quite largely to the harmonizing of the oil interests on a basis equitable to all immediately interested, and that is now largely contributing to the prosperity of the country at large. So with all interests harmonized, —we are within a brief period of specie payments and general prosperity.

FRESH STYLES FOR WINTER.

Glimpses at the New York Fashions.

Furs and Feathers—New Suits—Worth's Latest Fancy—Minor Matters—The Newest Things in the World of Fashion.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1876.

It is not often that the furore of one season holds over for a year, but such is undoubtedly the case this winter with regard to the passion for furs. Every lady who can afford it has a seal skin sacque, or a silk sacque lined with fur. Muffs are as necessary on the street as are gloves, and nine out of ten of the costumes worn on Fifth avenue and Broadway have fur bands as their trimming. Vast indeed is the variety of these bands. Miss Japonica's superb armure silk is edged with Russian sable at $50 a yard, while Mrs. Pincher buys squirrel (or cat?) borders for her girls' cheap woolens in the Bowery at thirty-five cents, and between the two is an almost endless scale.

Black marten is more fashionable than ever, and for the bands, three inches wide on the fleece, costs from $1.75 to $3; with silver hairs sewed in they are $5 per yard. Fox bands range from $2 to $5. Gray Chinchilla, a favorite fur this season, sells for $6 in bands two inches and a half wide on the pelt. Sea otter, in handsome qualities, costs from $20 to $25; silver fox are $7 to $12, and Fisher-tail bands are scarce at from $15 to $20. The pichoco has come into favor, and his skin in its natural colors is thought handsome enough for black silk cloaks. In fact, there is hardly a fur-bearing animal which has not cause to shake in its skin, and the owners of handsome cats are careful to keep them indoors.

Muffs are absurdly small, and for both hands at once are a tight fit. Those made of the dress material are no longer those most admired, it is considered more stylish to have them match the fur or feather trimming of the costume entirely.

The newest carriage robe deserves mention. It is of fur within and without, and resembles nothing so much as a huge slipper, the heel resting on the seat, while the lower part of the body is inserted into the toe.

All fur bands are now out in two strips, and overseamed together through the center, thus forming a ruche or double fringe, the fleece falling both ways. To set properly, it must be sewed three times, first doubled and hemmed with long stitches on the right side of the garment, then pressed open with the finger, and caught on each edge, on the wrong side of the cloth, taking care that the thread does not catch on the fur. It is troublesome, but it pays. There is an immense difference in the set of fur trimming put on this way and in any other.

Hats of sealskin, or felt turbans, trimmed with fur, are much worn. Feather bands are among those most fashionable, and consist of a frame covered entirely with feathers, which curl over the crown and conceal the brim, the edge of which is bound with velvet to match the suit. One of the prettiest hats I have seen for a little girl, was a felt toque, bound with ruby colored velvet, and with a shaded brown ruche of ostrich feathers coiled around the hat, forming a soft mass of feathers, brightened by a cardinal wing stuck in at the back.

Guinea hen feathers are among those most used, and our country friends can easily make ruches thereof for themselves. It is only sewing the feathers one by one on narrow strips of cloth-work, which, though tedious, is by no means difficult. Cock feathers are much liked, and in ruches and in plumes figure on many handsome costumes. They are usually dyed black, and sell for $1.50 per yard.

It is becoming more and more difficult to make a fashionable dress at home, as dressmaking grows more and more one of the fine arts. There is a decided tendency to have the lower skirt and overskirt joined together, and the skill of an artist is necessary to manage the intricate drapery. A tour through the great furnishing houses leaves one bewildered and dazed; a walk down the avenue furnishes no clear ideas as to how dresses are made, and a problem in mathematics has often cost the writer less study than the effort to comprehend one of the marvelous combinations evolved by the great French dress-makers. Worth pays deference to our Centennial year in his latest fancy, the Continental coat, which is a close copy of that worn by the Father of His Country in all the pictures we have of him. The materials are of the handsomest description, and lace and fringe are the trimmings, but even Worth cannot make the masculine garment pretty. Only a fine figure can stand in it at all, and it is not likely that it will become popular. We can manage to appear lovely in our grandmother's clothes, but really to ask us to wear our grandfather's is too much even for the patriotism of '76.

I have already written of the passion for red. It is an accepted fashion, but only as an accessory to the toilet. The best modistes, and the most stylishly dressed ladies, seem to think that a little of it goes a long way. A favorite mode of using it is a knife pleating of cardinal silk worn as a ruche inside the collar and cuffs of dresses, and outside the frill of lace or crepe lisse.

Dark green is, beyond doubt, the favorite color of the season, and merchants complain that they find it difficult to keep in a stock of it. Ink blue, well nigh black, takes precedence of navy blue, and the favorite brown is of the very darkest description. But bright colors are winning their way into popular favor for evening wear, and prominent among them are rose and bright blue. Tilleu, a sort of greenish cream, is a favorite evening shade, and combines effectively with ruby color.

Embroidery done by hand is, as among the most costly, so also among the most fashionable of trimmings, and I have seen a superb black faille with flounces and Jewess tunic wrought in roses and jessamine sprays in gold colored floss—a regal garment for a brunette.

The polonaise is an established fashion. All the new shapes are long and clinging, fitting the figure as though the wearer had been "melted and poured in." Lithe, tall figures are perfect in these, when the garments are the work of a good dress maker; but alas for stout women—they look still more like bolsters in very tight cases.

Demi-trains are still worn on the street, but most dresses merely touch, and a few weeks later the New York slush will curtail them still farther.

Cardinal red is the favorite color for balmorals and for stockings. Ink blue combined with red is also liked for skirts, and is newer. So also is the dark myrtle green. Striped hose are out of style, and solid colors in dark shades are preferred both for ladies and children.

Silk handkerchiefs are worn round the neck out of doors, with the point in front like a child's bib, or fastened like an old woman's neckerchief, with a long, slender pin, and the ends in front.

Flowers are more worn than ever, if that be possible, and some elegant evening dresses are shown in which the overdress is one mass of garlands.

White roses are the favorite bridal blossoms—more liked even than the conventional orange sprays or the German myrtles, which, since the Franco-Prussian war, have been worn by brides of other nations.

For the rest there is little new to chronicle. The fashions are sensible, and we look comfortable in our thick camels' hairs and other woolens, our furs and long cloaks.

As usual, we are threatened with the English anatom, which prescribes bare necks and shoulders as the only evening dress, but I do not credit the threat. American women do not take kindly to uncovered shoulders; square and heart-shaped necks are usually the limit of their *decolletiesim*.

Belt buckles are again in style. NIP.

WELDRED'S PREDICAMENT.

He Had Rather Hard Luck in Betting on "the Result"—Nothing to Wear.

Perhaps no one took more interest in the late election than Mr. Weldred, of Danbury. He is a young married man with a lovely wife and a bright, handsome child. For weeks before the election he scarcely remained in his attractive home long enough to get his meals. Every hour to be spared from his work and necessary sleep was devoted to his club room, street discussions and newspapers. In fact, so well posted was he determined to be that he availed himself of every scrap of information bearing on the campaign. Mr. Weldred not only desired to inform himself on political principles that he might cast his ballot in a conscientious manner, but he wanted also to post himself thoroughly on the state of the canvass that he might better himself in a pecuniary way. Mr. Weldred is not a moneyed man, but he had a good wardrobe, and he felt safe in taking certain bets. He had ten dollars, all his ready cash, on the result in Danbury. He bet it would go Republican, and was so sure of winning that he did not give the result a thought, only as it referred to his disposition of the man's money. The result at night came upon him like a thunder clap from a clear sky. In addition to the loss of the money, irritating enough in itself, came the jibes of friends. Mr. Weldrid, who anticipated so much and realized so little, lost the balance of his judgment, and talked and acted in what has ultimately proved a very extravagant manner. With the ten dollars gone he waited for the result from the State. The next morning as he prepared to go down town, he said to his wife:

"Maria, I must take my overcoat with me."

"How's that?" she asked.

"Oh, the State went Democratic, and I bet the coat that it would go Republican. I never saw such cussed luck."

His wife sighed.

At noon he came in, and said—

"Where's them white cassimeres, Maria? Iowa has gone Republican, gosh dum it."

And he marched off in a sombre manner with the white cassimeres.

The next day at noon he found a boy sitting by the kitchen fire. His wife said: "John, this is Mr. Marshall's boy. He is waiting to see you." Then the boy spoke up.

"Pa says Mr. Hawley was defeated for Congress, and would you please let me have your black pants."

Mr. Weldred groaned as he caught the inquiring look in Mrs Weldred's eyes.

"Too true, Maria; too true," he sighed, "that take off these breeches. But I could not help it. I could a-sworn that Gen. Hawley would a-got it."

And he retired to change the garment.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he again made his appearance. He seemed to be quite depressed.

"I'll have to have that dress-coat, Maria," he explained, with a dreamy sigh. "Both Republican Representatives are elected in Ridefield, and Bangs will wear that coat after this."

Mr. Bangs, who was waiting outside in a wagon, got the coat and departed, and Mr. Weldred returned down town with a sickening pain in his heart.

There was nothing new at night. But the next day, when he came home at noon, he electrified his wife by gloomily observing:

"This is perfectly devilish! My best pair of boots and that plush vest swept away by Indiana's majority."

"My goodness!" ejaculated the unhappy woman, in despair.

"I can't help it," he protested. "I could a sworn on my dying bed that Tilden wouldn't a got 1,000 majority in Indiana. I believe the world is bottom side up, and every man is either a liar or a lunatic."

"Oh, John!" she said, "how could you be so rash? You won't have a rag on your back by the time this dreadful election is over."

"Nor much to speak of on my legs," he gloomily rejoined. "By George, I'll have to cover myself with shellac if this infernal luck follows me to the end—that is, if there'll be enough of me left to put shellac on. But I won't be bluffed down," he impetuously added; "if I have to commence on my limbs, and eventually bet my liver I'll win yet."

"You ain't got anything more bet, I hope?" she asked in a voice of apprehension.

"Yes," he sighed. "There's this coat and vest," indicating the articles he wore, "on Louisiana and the pants on Florida." He sighed drearily and sank into a chair. Then he said, in a voice whose quivering he vainly strove to conceal. "If Tilden loses the election I've got to wheel McClelland, the barber, the whole length of Main street, and if Hayes wins South Carolina I'd have to do it barefooted and bareheaded. If South Carolina is all right, however," he added, more cheerfully, "I can have my underclothes and hat on when I wheel him."

Mr. Weldred's live interest in the general result is not assured.

PAY OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Some Interesting Figures from a Reliable Source.

"The Pay of American Authors" is editorially considered in the December Appleton's, in an article which is the more important as coming from the large experience of this house. After asserting that American readers generally desire to own their own books, it says: "It is confessed on all hands that in America the reward for literally work is wholly inadequate; a community which is confidently believed to be the greatest readers of books in the world actually pays its authors and writers much less than do those benighted countries where editions are small and circulating libraries many. The publication of books for general buyers instead of for libraries has caused a pressure for cheapness. No man buys one book; if he is a reader at all, he must desire to buy many books; and only people of wealth can afford to supply their library needs by purchase unless books are cheap. Now, it so happens that while cheap books are an advantage to readers, and may be profitable to large aggregates of sales to publishers, they are to the disadvantage of authors, rendering just compensation for literary work almost impossible." Ten thousand copies of a $1.75 novel is a decided hit; at the usual ten per cent., this gives the author $1,750. The writer even here gives a rose-colored statement, for $1.75 is a high price here, and a good part of the sales would probably be of copies in paper, at one dollar or less. An author can scarcely write more than one book a year, though an author "well up on the literary ladder" might run this income up to three thousand dollars by doing a good deal of magazine work. This is the income of a second-rate man in other callings, and permits no saving toward old age. Yet it was said that George Eliot had made $75,000 from "Daniel Deronda" before it was three-quarters published—three times what Mrs. Stowe made from "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and Mr. Tennyson's income, in contrast with Longfellow's is £5,000. International copyright, says this writer, has little to do with American returns, since most English authors are now paid a royalty; the difficulty is in the prices. "In view of this fact, we are not wise to brag of our disposition to 'own our books;' the 'greatest reading public in the world' ought, in the interest of literature, either to buy books or pay larger prices for them; otherwise, if a body of writers is to be maintained, it may be necessary to establish the English library system here."

—The manager of a Chicago theatre has fallen heir to an estate of $1,750,000 in California.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—New Orleans has 191,418 inhabitants.

—Barbara Frietchie's house is slowly turning int o—canes.

—The great question now is—How much did Gov. Grover get?

—There is some talk of making the widow of Gen. Custer a postmistress.

—And yet the National debt might have been paid with bananas from Santo Domingo.

—Anybody can catch a cold now. The trouble is to let it go again, like the man who caught the bear.

—An eel is not as slippery as a Democratic politician, but it can live on water longer.—*Andrews' Bazaar.*

—Miss Bessie Turner has disowned her only brother, and he does not seem to be properly grateful for the kindness.

—Senator Burnside presents a picturesque appearance in the Senate, with a gray worsted skull-cap covering his ample brow.

—The reason why some of the railway companies are called "trunk" lines is because they employ able-bodied baggage-smashers.

—A Paris paper says "Miss N—— has just taken the veil; but she was arrested for it. She had taken it from a laundry in the Rue Vivienne."

—Hoboken, too, proposes to reduce teachers' salaries. This is discouraging for the school-marms, especially as leap year is so nearly over.

—Mrs. ex-Senator Henderson has affectionately dedicated her cookery-book to Mrs. Gen. Sherman, "a lady who studies the comforts of her household."

—Only a few days more of leap year remain, and we shall be glad when it is over. This having to reject girl after girl is a cruel strain upon a sensitive man.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

—The attempt to steal that missing electoral vote in Oregon, like the previous effort in Nebraska, will probably amount to nothing. Neither wind, nor bribery, nor trickery can make a President of Gov. Tilden this year.

—Ole Bull, the violinist, is giving concerts in Maine. He has dropped the familiar word "farewell" from his programmes, a word he began to use as early as 1852, when he gave a concert with Adelina Patti in Chicago.

—A San Francisco attorney, who lately committed suicide, wrote a jocular note to the Coroner explaining that he had taken landanum "with suicidal intent," and hoped the Common Council would not insist on building him a monument.

—Mr. Edwin Flye, Senator Blaine's successor in the House, is a small, gray-haired man of 50 years or more, in appearance the very opposite of his striking-looking predecessor. The Washington *Star* reports Mr. Blaine as saying that he feels in the Senate like a cat in a strange garret.

—The President's message is a very practical document, but it doesn't cover the whole ground. He doesn't once allude to the new game of Polo, and the present rage for cardinal in feminine fashions is not discussed at all. These bold omissions invite much criticism.—*Norr. Herald.*

—You remember the case of Mr. Bergh against the New York man who arose in the night and kicked a cat off into the air from a back roof? Well, Mr. Bergh has lost that case, the Judge deciding that when a man is bare-foot he can kick a Thomas-cat till his toes give out, if he wants to.

—The Marquis of Salisbury, who will represent England at the conference of the Great Powers, is a tall man, with a large and highly intellectual forehead. His manners are polished, but his tongue is as sharp as that of the most bitter satirist. For many years the most pungent articles in the *Saturday Review* were from his pen.

—The way in which Governor Chamberlain drifted into South Carolina is described by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* as follows: "An old college friend of Chamberlain's was drowned in Charleston harbor. He went there to settle his affairs. That visit ended in his leasing an abandoned plantation and in entering upon the untried life of a planter. He was soon elected a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of the State."

—There seems to be very little rest in this world. The weather has only just become cold enough for a man to be able to take a girl out to walk and pass an ice cream saloon with a sense of security, when they begin to hold church festivals at the rate of six a week, and unless he attends them all and buys a worsted tidy and a couple of hand lamp mats, and takes four chances in an indigestible pound cake, he is generally regarded as a dangerous character, with a tendency toward atheism.

—The locomotive is holding its ground in China. After much wrangling, the Chinese authorities have consented to allow the experimental railroad built near Shanghai to remain in British hands for a year, after which it is to be purchased by the Nanking Government. This step toward the introduction of railroads in China concerns us, since by the Burlingame treaty we have stipulated to designate engineers whenever His Imperial Majesty determines to carry out internal improvements.

—Tourgueneff, the famous Russian writer of fiction, although a noble of the bluest Muscovite blood, has always had strong Democratic sympathies. He has of late years been in disgrace at court, and has been out of the country; but his recent political poem has so established him in popular favor that he contemplates returning to Russia in February or March. Pan-Sclavism is now the watchword of the hour in Russia, and every advocate of Pan-Sclavic sentiments, who joins enthusiasm to ability, is sure of a hearty welcome.

—Dr. Helmbold, the monarch of Buchu has been divorced from his wife on her application. Although he had expressed great regard for her, and was accustomed to say President Grant had spoken of her as "the handsomest woman in the United States," he changed his tone when the decree was granted, and professed to be highly delighted. He said he must have a banquet to celebrate the occasion, and thereupon dispatched finely-engraved invitations for an entertainment at Delmonico's to prominent gentlemen in all parts of the country.

LINCOLN IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

How He Entertained the Juveniles With an Address.

When Mr. Lincoln was in New York city to deliver his last great speech in Cooper Institute, prior to the election of 1860, he visited the "Five Points House of Industry" on Sabbath and made an address to the children, an account of which is given by the Superintendent as follows in Barrett's "Life of Lincoln," viz.: "Our Sabbath School in the Five Points was assembled one Sabbath morning, a few months since, when I noticed a tall and remarkable-looking man enter the room and take a seat among us. He listened with fixed attention to our exercises, and his countenance manifested such genuine interest that I approached him and suggested that he might be willing to say something to the children. He accepted the invitation with evident pleasure, and coming forward began a simple address which at once fascinated every little hearer and hushed the room into silence. His language was strikingly beautiful, and his tones musical with intensest feeling. The little faces around would droop into sad conviction as he uttered sentences of warning, and would brighten into sunshine as he spoke cheerful words of promise. Once or twice he attempted to close his remarks, but the imperative shout of 'Go on!' 'Oh, do go on!' would compel him to resume. As I looked upon the piquant and sinewy frame of the stranger, and marked his powerful head and determined features, now touched into sweetness by the impression of the moment, I felt an irrepressible curiosity to learn something more about him, and when he was quietly leaving the room I begged to know his name. He courteously replied, "*It is Abra'm Lincoln, from Illinois!*" "

WEAK LUNGS ARE STRENGTHENED, and Pleurisy Pains promptly relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Approaching the Holiday Season, and having made very extensive preparations for that time, we are daily in receipt of New Fancy Novelties, suitable for Christmas Presents, making our stock one of the largest, most varied and attractive west of New York. PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST.

Latest Novelties Now in Every Department.

Beautiful line of New Fancy Ties, Bows and Scarfs.
Latest novelties in New Ruchings and Neckwear.
New and choice line of Ladies' Linen and Fancy Sets.
Plain, fancy, embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lisle, Lined, Cloth, Silk, Kid, Fur-top and Castor Gloves.
New Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
New Plain and Crayon and Spatter-work Mottoes.
New Java Canvas, plain and plaid.
New Railroad, Waffle and Honey Comb Canvas.
New Zephyrs and fine Germantown and Balmoral Yarns.
New Hats and Bonnets, latest shapes.
Woolen Hoods, Jackets, and Sacques, knit and hand made.
Children's and Misses' Fur Hats and Caps.
Real and Imitation Seakskin Caps.
New Flowers, Feathers, Wings and Tips.

☞To this department has been added many other New Novelties. A new and very choice line of Woolen and Silk Dress Fringes, at much less than former prices; also an elegant line of Fur and Feather Trimmings, in all the various kinds at special low prices. Laces, Embroideries, Woolen and Lace Tidies, and a very fine assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs from 25 cents each up. Fancy Jewelry of every description, &c., &c., and a beautiful line of NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

Complete and Varied Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Special bargains in Unlaundried Shirts.
Gents' Fine White Dress and Percale Shirts.
Barred and Plain Flannel and Cloth Shirts.
Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c.
New Woolen Scarfs, Cashmere Scarfs and Silk Mufflers.
Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.
Plain, British and Fancy Hosiery.
Cardigan and Fine Woolen Jackets.
Merino, All-wool and Scarlet Underwear.
Line of Real Scotch Underwear.
Cloth, Kid, Sheep, Buckskin and Castor Gloves.
Chinchilla and Fur-topped Gloves.
Suspenders, Braces, &c., &c.
Gents' Walking Canes—large assortment.
New Novelties arriving daily.

☞In addition to the above, in our Fancy Goods Department we have a full and complete line of Baskets and Willow Ware; Cutlery of all kinds, China, Glass and Queensware, and a very extensive assortment of Housekeeping articles of every description. Toys, Fancy and Useful articles, all at much less than usual prices.

New Attractions in Dress Goods Department.

At 18¾ and 20c, latest shades in Plaid Alpaca Poplins.
At 20c, all colors in double-fold Alpacas, worth 25c.
At 25c, Cashmere, Diagonal and Alpaca Brocades, worth 31c.
At 20, 25, 30c, Sicilian Basket Cloth Suiting, worth 25 to 50c.
At 25c, Cashmere Striped Suitings, worth 37½c.
At 25 to 50c, new line of Fine Cashmeres.
At 25 to 50c, new fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 60 to 62½c, special bargain in Colored Merinos.
At 60c to $1.50, extra fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 60c to $3.50, very superior Black Cashmeres.
At 12½c, choice line of Winter Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Knickerbocker Suitings, worth 20c.
At 12½ and 15c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
At $1 to $2.50, beautiful line of Colored Silks.
At 85c to $3.50, extra value in Black Silks.

☞Special low prices having been made in these goods this day, we take great pleasure in calling attention to unusual good value to be found in this Department, which embraces all the very latest novelties in American and Foreign Dress Fabrics, suitable in material and colors for the season. An examination will amply repay.

Newest Parisian and American Outside Garments.

At $2, Ladies' Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques,
At $3, Rough Cloth Sacques, extra length.
At $5 and $6, Basket Cloth Sacques, worth $10 to $12.
Ladies' Black and Colored Made-up Suits,
New and Beautiful line Winter Shawls.
Merino and Scarlet Underwear for Ladies.
Ladies' Felt Cloth and Balmoral Skirts.
Infants' Outfits of all kinds.
Bustles, Panniers, Hoop Skirts, &c.

☞Blankets and Flannels of Eastern and Country makes, Waterproof Cloths in all colors, Sacquing Cloths, Comforts, Quilts, Coverlets, Housekeeping and Domestic Goods. Stock full and complete. Prices the lowest. Value the best.

OUR "LADIES' JOURNAL."

☞The December and HOLIDAY NUMBER of our LADIES' JOURNAL is now out and ready for mailing, containing four pages, or sixteen columns, additional reading matter over former issues, and is certainly the most interesting number yet issued. Also contains exteaded list of the many attractions we are offering for the Holidays.

A SAMPLE COPY WILL BE MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.

BARGAINS IN Every Department, AT JOS. HORNE & CO.'S. RETAIL.

Special Attention is Directed to the Following:

CLOAKS.
Ladies' Matalasse, Rough and Plain Beaver Cloth Cloaks, in all sizes. Also, special lengths, 42, 44, 46 inches, all at reduced prices.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, December 11, 1876. }

The high winds and fearful cold of Saturday operated against active business, the banks feeling it in deposits and in general transactions. None moved who were not absolutely compelled to do so. There are no new developments in the financial situation. Bankers report that the demand for accommodation is sustained by the operations of the packers, and the usual requirements of business, but that beyond this the situation is quiet and unpromising. There is more than enough of loanable funds on hand to supply acceptable borrowers with all they want. The condition of the market is shown rather by the closer scrutiny of all applications than by weakness in rates. There is so little disposition to extend discount lines in the present state of affairs that few efforts are made to attract business by reducing rates, and concessions are made only in cases where first-class security is given.

Rates to regular customers are 8@10 per cent. On the street they are 7 per cent. and upwards, with little better than nominal.

NO NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

For a long time the newspapers have not been able to publish their usual weekly lists of new National Banks organized and reported to the Comptroller as ready for business. The sufficient reason for this is that no new National Banks are being started. We are told by the bankers of this city that they are constantly informed of the inauguration of new banks in the interior, but that they are all private or State institutions. The day has passed when the title *National* was indispensable to a bank, and the local taxation to which National Banks are subjected by the publicity of their affairs, makes it exceedingly unprofitable for banking capital to go into business under the National law. On this account the organization of new National Banks has come to a stand still. Another effect of this pressure of taxation on the National Banks is likely to be felt in this city in a heavy withdrawal of National Bank capital. Our National Banks are taxed more heavily than any other Chicago taxpayers. A National Bank with $1,000,000 capital is taxed on a full third of this amount, while all other business escapes taxation on any such proportion of its capital. In this way the National Banks are not only, as in no other business, taxed on a full valuation—that is, on one-third of the total value—but have to pay a much higher rate than if the assessments were equitably made on all capital. The old established banks cannot give up their charters and go into private or State banking. Their present names are trade-marks known all over the world, and have to be changed without serious loss. They will prefer, instead of incurring this loss, to lessen their taxation by dividing their surplus, and many of them will no doubt soon do this.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND BRITISH FINANCES.

There has been a deeper meaning than lay on the surface in the frequent items that have appeared in the English papers noting the successful appearance in British markets of one competing American product after another. Massachusetts cottons have been selling in Manchester, Connecticut edge tools in Sheffield, and New York jewelry in Birmingham. The exports of the United States have been increasing; those of England decreasing. President Grant is able to show in his message that the so-called "balance of trade" has been changed from $130,000,000 against the country in 1869 to $150,000,000 for it in 1876. In England the state of trade is the reverse, as the returns for October, just issued, show. For the ten months of the year the imports were $1,559,500,000, but the exports only $844,-000,000. The exports have been decreasing steadily for four years; in 1873 they were $1,080,000,000, and the unfavorable "balance" was $455,000,000; while this year it is $715,000,000 so far, and will reach $875,000,000 by the end of December. That gold that has been flowing into New York for so many weeks comes from London. The centre of the British finances is drained by trade on one side, and the golden-calf worship of the German Government on the other, and it grows oppressive. It has only a single monetary standard, and cannot make good its balances with silver. Of course, England can always buy the gold she must have to maintain the fabric of her business system, but how much will she have to pay for it?

SAN FRANCISCO DIVIDENDS.

The dividends paid by local corporations in San Francisco in November amounted to $2,615,626. For November, 1875, they amounted to $1,433,830. The *Bulletin* says:

It will be noticed that the amount disbursed this month is nearly 100 per cent. larger than for the same month last year. This is due to the additional mining dividends paid, the California alone making a difference of over $1,000,000. Only three dividends of this kind were paid in November, 1875, namely, Consolidated Virginia, Northern Belle, and Redington Quicksilver.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107¼	5-20's 1868-coupons	116
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	115¾	10-40's	111¾
" 1865	108¼	Currency 6's	126¾
" 1865 new	111¾	New 5 per cents	110¾
5-20's 1867	114⅞	10-40's coupons	112⅜

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Erie	8⅝	Union Pacific	58⅜
L. S. & M. S.	68⅞	Wabash	13
C. C. & I. C.	93	Harlem	138
St. Paul	19⅜	Adams Express	105
Do. Pref	32	Toledo & Wabash	7⅜
Michigan Southern	86⅜	U. S. Express	60¾
Do. Central	43⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87
Northwestern com	43⅜	Tennessee	13¾
Northwestern com. pref	84⅜	Fort Wayne	101¾
Rock Island	99⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	94	Iron Mountain	12
Pacific Mail	22⅜	N. J. Central	31⅜
Western Union Tel.	72		
Delaware, L. & W.	91¼		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 46⅜	Cen. Trans(B)	39⅜
Reading (A)	20⅜	Empire St. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J.	(B) 118	A. & W. F. R. 7.30 (B)	104
Oil Creek	(B) 7⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B	83
Lehigh Valley (A)	47	N. Jacksonville bonds	81

NEW YORK, December 9, 1876.

Money 5@7; closed active at 4@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6½. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,024,000. The customs receipts were $168,000. Sterling 481@482. Goldopened at 107¾, and closed at 107¼, with sales in the interim at 107. The carrying rates were 5, 3, 4½, 4 and 3½ per cent. Governments closed dull. Railroad bonds were quiet this afternoon. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons were firm and brought 92. Hannibal & St. Joe convertibles sold at 80½@80¾, and Union Pacific sinking funds at 91. State bonds were quiet and steady at nominal prices. The stock market was strong and higher early in the day, and prices advanced 1@2 per cent., but during the afternoon there was a reaction of 1@1½ per cent., followed by a partial recovery at the close. The widest fluctuations of the day were in New York Central and Northwest common, while Lake Shore, Delaware Lackawanna & Western, Michigan Central, Pacific Mail and Western Union were prominent in the dealings. New York Central advanced from 102¾ to 104¾, and closed at 103. Northwest common fell off from 55¾ to 54¾, and preferred from 80¾ to 78¾, with the closing sales at a recovery of ¼ per cent. for the former and ¾ per cent. for the latter. Lake Shore rose from 66¾ to 67¾, fell off to 66¾, and closed at 66¾. Michigan Central advanced from 43 to 43¾, fell off to 43¼, and closed at 43⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 71 to 72, and reacted to 71¾. Western Union rose from 72¼ to 72¾, declined to 71¾, and closed at 72. Erie declined from 9 to 8¾. Rock Island from 100 to 99¾. St. Paul common from 19 3-8 to 19¾, preferred from 52¼ to 52, Wabash from 5¼ to 4¾, and Pacific Mail from 23¼ to 23 3-4. Among the sales to-from 24¼ to 23 3-4. Among the sales to-day were 47,000 shares Pacific Mail, 7,800 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 3,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 46,300 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 8,000 Toledo & Wabash, 9,300 Michigan Central, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 8,000 New Jersey Central, and 15,200 Delaware & Lackawanna.

The burdens of taxation (Federal, State and Municipal) on banking are so heavy, amounting to about 5 per cent. on the capital, that several of the largest New York banks contemplate reducing their share capital. Three have the matter under consideration. The Fourth National bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, has already submitted to the stockholders the proposition to reduce the capital to $3,000,000, paying back to the stockholders the par value of $2,000,000 stock. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have under consideration a proposition to reduce brokers' commissions on purchases and sales of stocks and securities.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 115 1-2; 5-20s '65, 108 1-4; 5-20s '65, new, 111½; 5-20s '67, 110 1-2; do. 68, 116; new 5s, 110¾; new 4½s, 107 1-4; 10-40s, 111½; do. coupons, 112; currency 6s, 120¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 43; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 50; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71 3-4; Quicksilver, 13½; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 4½; do. preferred, 5½; Adams Express, 104½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 88; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 51; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 8¾; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 138½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42½; Panama, 125; Illinois Central, 66; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Union Pacific, 58¾; Lake Shore, 66¾; Northwestern common, 35½; do. preferred, 58½; New Jersey Central, 34½; C. C. C. & I., 38; Rock Island, 99½; St. Paul, 19½; do. preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 4½; do. preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do. preferred, 108; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 12; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12½; Central Pacific, 108; Union Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific land grants, 99½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 91½.

LONDON, December 9.—Consols, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; do. '67, 110½; new 5s, 107½; 10-40s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9; do. preferred, 16.

PARIS, December 9.—Rentes, 104f 45c.

FRANKFORT, December 9.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1876. }

There were no new developments in commercial circles to-day deserving of notice; general business continues dull, and values without important change. Many of our merchants and manufacturers will be engaged chiefly in taking stock during the remainder of the month.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off recently in consequence of the cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments, the supply is fairly up to the demand; we continue to quote at $1@1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Is quoted at 40c per gallon in kegs and 45c in smaller packages.

BEANS—In light supply, and prime new crop navies are quoted steady at $1.75 per bushel to the trade and $2 in a small way.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6a6¾c; No. 2 hurl, 5¾a 6; choice green brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice corn or stalk braid, 5a5½c; choice covers and insides, 5a5½; inferior, 3 a4¾; crooked, 2½a3¾.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼a3¾ cents.

BUTTER—Regular sales of prime to choice rolls at 28a30c. Low grades continue very dull.

CHEESE—Has been coming forward more freely during the past few days, but prices are steady at 14 at 14¾ to the wholesale trade.

CIDER—Dull; $4 per ½ bbl; barrels included.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8a10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

DRESSED HOGS—6¾a7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.50 ₱ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The demand continues fairly active, but prices remain unchanged; fresh stock, guaranteed as such, 27a28c; pickled, 20a22c, as to brand.

FLOUR—Is more active and firmer, and unless there is a reaction in the Wheat market, flour must, sooner or later, advance. We continue to quote (in a jobbing way) at $6.50@6.75 for good standard brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye Flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—Our merchants very generally continue to report trade dull, and there is not likely to be any improvement during the next two weeks. Coffee continues quiet but steady. Stock in first hands Dec. 7, 7462 bags, against 256,938 bags same time 1875. Sugars reported easier, but not quotably lower.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	14	Standard A	12 a
Crushed	13¾ a	Standard B	11⅞
Granulated	13 a	Standard Ex C	11⅝
Powdered	13 a	Bell Yellow	10@10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26¾
Prime	23¾	Second-Grade	25¾
Fair	22	Third Grade	23½
Java	32	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	45a47c
Prime old crop N. O	55c
Fair old crop N. O	50c
Young Hyson	35a40
Gunpowder	45a60
Imperial	40a 75
Japan	40a85
Oolong	35a65
Souchong	35a50

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a good demand prices are strong and advancing. We now quote fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.32@1.35. It is said that some millers in eastern Ohio are paying $1.35. The supply of Oats have been reduced somewhat recently, and the market is firmer, but as yet prices are no higher; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. New Corn is firmer and higher; we now quote at 50a52, in wharf and store; shelled, 44a45; old do, 55a57. Rye is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at 70a73. Barley continues very dull.

GAME—Is quoted as follows: Venison—Saddles, 18a18½ ₱ lb; do. Hams, 16a16c; Whole Deer, 14a15c; Quail, $1 50a1 75 per dozen; Pheasants, $3 50a4 00 per dozen; Turkeys, Chickens, $4a4 50; Rabbits, $1a 1.50; Squirrels, 75a$1.

HAY—Loose quotable at $12a17 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $12 a15.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at $12a13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14a16, Middlings, $20a22, as to quality.

OILS—Lard remains steady, with a good demand. We quote Procter & Gamble's Oils as follows: Double extra Winter, 82a85; W. Alexander extra do, 82a85; No. 1, 74a78c; No. 2, Sanit. Thermometer, 68a70c; Winter Miners, 69; yellow do, 54. Carbon, 24a25c.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $2a2.50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 12a14; do Geese, 8a9. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₱ pair; do. Turkeys 75ca$1 each.

POTATOES—The market is less active, the enhanced cost having curtailed the demand considerably; we continue to quote at $1a1.10 ₱ bu in a jobbing way from store.

PROVISIONS—There is only a moderate demand for the Hog products, although the inquiry is being kept alive this particular time. Prices easy but unchanged.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13¾	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	10¾
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do. ..Hf bbls	11¾
Dried beef Hams	13	Do. ..Kegs	11¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	14½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	25½	mer use—in tres	11
Do. ..½ bbls	12½	Do. ..¼ bbls	13¾
Do. ..½ bbls	13¾	Do. ..½ bbls	13¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. ..3 ₱ cadsies	13¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Do. ..5 ₱ do	13¾
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.00	Do. ..8 ₱ pails	13¾
Short Cut do	18.00	Do. ..5 ₱ do	13¾
Ham Sausage	9	Do. ..3 ₱ do	13¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

Grain Trade of Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 1st inst says:

The receipts of flour and grain at this port are largely below those of previous years. The loss in the month of November was 7,193,000 bu. The imports of all kinds of grain for the season aggregate 44,852,680 bu; in 1875 they were 52,289,000 bu—a decline of 7,737,000 bu. As compared with 1873 the loss is 25,628,000 bu, which is equal to nearly 50 per cent of the whole receipts this year. The canal trade has suffered in about this proportion. The total shipments this year were 27,773,976 bu; last season, they were 35,318,120 bu, and 41,000,000 bu in 1874. The receipts from tolls were $583,849 this year, and $789,741 in 1875. In view of these facts it seems to be unnecessary to say that this has been a disastrous season to the owners of vessels and canal-boats. The rubbish competition of the railroads first cut down by freightings to cert, and then diverted heavy quantities of grain from the water route to the rails. There might be some satisfaction in this change, if the railways had been benefitted. But they havenot. Every trunk road in the country has lost money on its freight business this year. By this suicidal course they have well-nigh brought ruin upon the water transportation interests.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Byers McC & Co	1	Loomis & C	1
Total			2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis G & F	1	Isaiello Fur	15
Brown A Co	1	S. R. & Co	6
Reese G & W	1	McConway & Co	3
Total			27

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Isabella Fur	8	Lindsay & McC	3
Standard Mfg Co	1		
Total			12

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—Corn steady; yellow lower at 58c. Pork: prime $17.75. Sugar firm; inferior to common 6¾a7; fair to good fair 7¾a7¾c. Molasses steady; common 30a35c; centrifugal 30a40c. Others unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, December 9, 1876. }

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	549 cars.	424 cars.
Hogs	224 "	172 "
Sheep	79 "	54 "
Total	852 "	650 "

Of the 549 cars reported for the past week, 290 cars were through and 259 cars local against 274 cars of through, and 153 cars of local preceding week.

CATTLE.

The run, both of local and through cattle, was rather larger than usual the past week, and with a diminished demand, the eastern reports being unfavorable, trade, as might be expected, was unsatisfactory to sellers. The market opened up better than it closed; on Tuesday and Wednesday there was a very fair demand on eastern account, especially for good shipping grades, but since then, owing to the unfavorable reports from New York, there has been but little done and the great proportion of the offerings had to be sent on in first hands. Prices, as compared with last week, may be quoted 20a25c per cwt lower, the decline being greatest on the common and medium grades, and even at the reduction the supply was considerably in excess of the demand. It is worthy of notice that the market is usually sluggish at this season of the year, for the reason that with an abundance of poultry, fish and game, the consumption of beef is very much curtailed and fewer cattle are wanted in consequence. Hence, with anything like an over-supply (as was the case this week) a decline is almost inevitable. We quote:

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	5,35a5.50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	4,90a5.00
Good 1,000a1,100 steers	4,50a4.75
Light Stockers, as to quality	3,25a3.75
Good 1,000a1,100 feeders	4,00a4.30
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3,00a3.50

SHEEP.

The receipts and offerings this week were the largest for some time past, but as a rule, common in point of quality, hence notwithstanding the market for all grades was offish, prime fat sheep brought close on to last week's rates, for the reason that the supply of that character was small, and was not in excess of the demand. Common and inferior sheep, however, were very dull, and as the supply was mainly of those grades, prices were weak, and salesmen reported that the latter were hard to dispose of at any price. The demand for this class of stock is nearly always light at this particular time, and, moreover, what little inquiry there is is for the prime stock, as butchers want something better than usual for their customers during the holiday season, and for these, fair prices can always be realized. The extent that we were made this week at 3¾a3¾, and even at 4c. Quotations for the grades named may be given as follows, the market closing dull:

Extra 90a100 lbs	4,75a5.00
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,25a4.50
Good 75a80 lbs	3,75a4.00
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,25a3.50
Common 70a75 lbs	2,75a3.00
Indiamas, as to quality	1,00a3.50

Henry Erisman reports having made the following purchases during the week, half-blood and coarse wool Ohios: One car averaging 135 lbs, 6c; 1 do, 118 lbs, 5¾; 1 do, 114 lbs, 5.35; 1 do, 112 lbs, 5.20; 1 do, 110 lbs, 5¼. Fine wool Ohios; 1 car extra wethers, 98 lbs, 5.10; 2 do good, 90 lbs, 4¾; 1 do fair, 89 lbs, 4.10. Coarse and fair wool Indianas; 2 cars prime, 102 lbs, 5; 2 do good, 95 lbs, 4¾; 2 do fair, 89 lbs, 4; 3 do common, 88 lbs, 3.80; 1 do, 82 lbs, 3.40.

HOGS

The run has been rather larger this week, but with an increased demand, which was no doubt stimulated by the cold weather, prices have been pretty well maintained. The fact is, we can't look for hogs to rule much lower here as long as they keep up in Chicago, but some operators are impressed with the belief that there will be a decline, both there and here, in the next 30 days. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	5,80a5.90
Yorkers	5,40a5.60
Roughs	4,90a5.75

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, December 9, 1876. }

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade has been quite active in the market for Refined Oil during the week which has just closed, and with an active export demand for immediate delivery and a tight supply, prices have been advanced ¼ to ⅝ of a cent per gallon. Stocks at the leading points of distribution in Europe, according to our latest advices, were very much reduced not much over one-half what they were at this time last year, and with a steadily increasing consumption, as it is being introduced into new markets every year, refiners have not only sold all their accumulation, but many of them are sold from 10 to 30 days ahead of their production. The raw article is also in active demand and higher; there has been an advance of 30 to 40c per bbl during the week, and notwithstanding there has been an increase of fully 1,000 bbls per day added to the production recently, the indications at present are, that not only will the advance be maintained, but a still further rise is not improbable. There has been little or no speculation for some time past, that an attempt is to be made to get up a combination of producers; also, that it is contemplated to build a large refinery to compete with the Standard Combination, but from all we can learn, these rumors have little or no foundation.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,621,-876 bbls; same time last year, 1,101,847 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 964,787; same time, 1875, 657,949.

The Crude market was steady to-day, without, however, any quotable change in prices. United certificates opened at 96½c, sold at 96¾, and advanced to $1.00; immediate shipment, $1,97¼a2.

The Refined market was strong and prices were higher. Philadelphia was quoted at 18 for immediate delivery, an advance of ¼a1c as compared with yesterday. Price to home trade buyers firm at 23¾.

Oil Barrels firm at $1.25 for countries and $1.45 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Liberty o w	240
J. Bushnell	Penn o w	217
J. Bushnell	Penn o w	81
J. Aushnell	Aladdin o w	161
J. Bushnell	Riverside o w	90
J. Bushnell	Model o w	1,027
Stevenson	Central o w	1,500
Total		4,747

A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co. Bal.	1,447
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co. Bal.	2,892
Total		4,339

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

Business somewhat variable and not of very heavy volume, with little of stirring interest shown upon the general market. Manufacturers, as the year draws to a close, are reducing their purchases to as small a volume as possible for obvious reasons, and there seems to be no expectation of any great amount of animation until next month, yet more or less movement of small lots, as they are wanted, is to be expected upon, as the close hand-to-mouth policy of the smaller consumers must keep them on the buying list for their immediate wants. The offerings of stock here are moderate, and seldom can samples be found which afford an opportunity for negotiation upon a basis of shaded rest. Indeed, owners of fine wools in all cases express a uniform and general confidence, and are content to await a renewal of demand, which they consider as sure to come. The line of credit to manufacturers continues to be somewhat carefully drawn, but we hear of no positive indications of weakness shown. Foreign grades are not much sought after, and the tone dull, but holders' ideas are well sustained on a basis of full former rates. We learn that there has been a large movement in fleeces at Boston this week at full rates.

The sales here are: 20,000 lbs XX Ohio at 28c; 4,000 lbs medium fleeces, 35@36c; 13,000 lbs Wisconsin fleeces, 29 bags super pulled, 25 bags extra, 36 bags short extra, 50 bags super on private terms; 15 bags super at 42@44c; 23,000 lbs Texas at 27@30c; 10,000 lbs do at 24@25c; 15,000 lbs Eastern Texas at 27@30c; 3,000 lbs scoured do at 60c; 150 bales spring California at 28@32c; 30,000 lbs do slightly burry fall do at 14c; 35 bales fall do at 22c; 5,000 lbs fall do, 5,000 lbs heavy spring do, 15,000 lbs Oregon and 600 bales Donskoi, on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

Boston

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, December 9.—The demand for wool was moderate, and very full prices were sustained. Sales were only made where full current rates were realized. Holders are very indifferent about selling. There has been much complaint regarding fine fleeces, sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania, 246,000 lbs, at 42@44c. In other fleeces very little was done. Some 80,000 lbs, Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire sold at 39@42c. A large number lots of Michigan are generally held at 40@42½c, and in sympathy with other fleeces have an upward tendency. Combing and pluln are in demand; sales of 127,000 lbs, washed at 49@55c; unwashed 35@37c; medium combing and delaine 52½@55c; pulled scarce and quiet; sales of 14,000 lbs, super and X at 52@54c—mostly 49@45c; choice very scarce and readily command 45c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, December 9, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,18¾ a1,18¾ cash; $1,17 7-8 January; $1,20¼a 1,20 3-8 February; No. 3 $1,11; rejected 96a98c. Corn: moderately active and higher; No. 2 46 3-8a46¾c cash; 46¾a46¼c December. Oats firm No. 2 33¾c cash; 35c January. Rye steady. Barley firm; 66a 66½c cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork: fair demand but at lower rates; $16,55a16,60 cash; $16,65 January; $16,82½ February. Lard firm; $10,10 cash; $10,12½a10,12 January; $10,25a10,27½ February. Bulk meats easier; 6¼a8 3-8 a5 8c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1,06½.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; receipts 16,000 bbls. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat dull; spring lower to sell; freight room very scarce; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,34a1,35. No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1,31a1,32; spring ungraded $1,19a1,30; extra amber Indiana $1,50. Rye quiet; western 81a84c. Barley heavy. Malt firm. Corn: new shade firmer; old unchanged; mixed, no grade new 54a54 3-4c; steamer 56¾c. Oats firm and unchanged; receipts 39,000. Hay and Hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16 1-4a19¼c gold; jobbing 16¾a20 1-2c. Molasses firm. Rice: moderate demand. Petroleum quiet; crude 15c; refined 20c. Tallow dull and heavy; 8¼a8 3-8c. Turpentine firmer; 42c. Eggs: western 28a29 1-2c. Wool firm; California 24a29c; pulled 22a38c; unwashed 12a28c. Pork quiet; $17. Beef quiet; long clear city 9c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,35a10,42 1-2. Butter: choice firm; others dull; western 14a30c. Cheese scarce; 7a14c. Whisky quiet; $1,10.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake dull at 19 3-4a20c. Iron: Scotch pig steady at $26a29; American irregular and dull at $18a21; Russia sheet 11c gold. Nails steady; cut $3,00; clinch $4,50a5,25; horse shoe 20a26c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher, at 11¼c. Flour firm; family $6,10a6,30. Wheat scarce and firm; higher; red $1,35a1,45. Corn steady at 44a45c. Oats steady at 30a38c. Rye steady at 80c. Barley dull at $1,02a1,08. Pork firm at $16,50 asked; $16,25 bid. Lard steady, steam 10c; kettle 10¾a11c. Bacon dull and nominal. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¼c. Green meats: shoulders $5,75; short ribs $7,75. Hams 9a10c. Whisky quiet; advancing tendency strong. Butter dull and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Petroleum very scarce and firmly held; refined 26 3-4a27c; crude 17c. Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $6,25a6,75. Wheat dull; western red $1,33a1,35; amber $1,47; white $1,40. Rye 83c. Corn: good supply; yellow 59a61c; do. new 52a56c. Oats steady; white 37a40c. Pork $17. Lard 10a 10½c. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 32a33c; firsts 28a30c; western extra 25a27c; firsts 21a22c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs: western fresh 26a31.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, December 9.—Refined petroleum 81f.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Cotton dull; 6¾a6 13-16d; sales 18,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; American 10,000. California white wheat average 10s 11da11s 3d; Club 11s 2da11s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 9da10s 7d; winter 10s4 10s 3d. Flour 23s2½. Corn 27a27½. Oats 33a35. Barley 31s8. Clover seed 50s55s. Pork 70s. Refined petroleum 29¾d; spirits 11d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾c. Flour generally held above buyers' views. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1,32 1-2. Corn steady; No. 2 42 1-2. Oats quiet; No. 2 33c. Rye steady; 75c asked. Whisky dull at $1,06. Pork: jobbing $16,25. Lard dull; $10. Bulk meats firm; 6a8¼a8¾a8 1-2c. Bacon quiet at 7¾a7 1-2a 9¼a9¾a9 3-4c.

Louisville

LOUISVILLE, December 8. — Cotton unchanged. Flour firm; extra $4,25a4,50; family $5a5,50. Wheat firm; red $1,30; amber $1,35. Corn steady; new 44c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats firm; white 40c; mixed 37c. Pork: $16,50. Bacon and bulk meats nominal. Lard: tierce 10 3-4a11c; kegs 11¼a 11½c. Whisky quiet at $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 9.—Flour: good demand. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,45; No. 3 do. 1,28; No. 1 white Michigan $1,35; amber $1,24; rejected red $1,14¾. No. 2 amber Illinois $1,38. Corn steady; high mixed 50¾c; No. 2 do 50c; rejected 49c; damaged 45c; new 42c. Oats firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 9 — Wheat firm. No. 2 Milwaukee club $1,35; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn: western mixed steady at 58c.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 9. — Flour in fair demand and steady. Corn steady; mixed and yellow new 56a61c. Oats steady; No. 3 white 42a43c; rejected 33a37c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Cotton strong; 11 1-2c; sales 7,000 bales; receipts 3,000; shipments 2,300. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 9.—Petroleum very firm; standard white 110 test 25c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Cattle: receipts 400 head; shipments 1,780; market dull, nominal. Hogs: receipts 32,754,40; common to medium shipping $3,25a4; fair to choice $4,35a4,85; extra to extra prime shipping $5a5,62½. Hogs: receipts 9,000; shipments 3,000 head; light 5a10c lower; others steady; light heavy 5a5,90; heavy and smooth packing $5,75a5,90; choice to extra shipping $6,00a6,25; closing quiet. Sheep: receipts 40; steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Hogs steady; packing $5,75a6,10; extra $6,15 Cattle: little doing; prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Hogs quiet; common $5a5,40; fair to good light $5,50a 5,75; packing $5,65a5,80.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton quiet at 12 1-8a12 5-16c; futures closed strong: December 12 5-16a12 21-32c; January 12 1-2c; February 12 11-16c; March 12 29-32c.

MOBILE, December 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 2,683 bales; sales 2,500.

SAVANNAH, December 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 3,308 bales; sales 4,100; exports to Great Britain 2,400, channel 2,688.

CHARLESTON December 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 11 3-4a11¾c; net receipts 3,441 bales; sales 1,200; exports to continent 1,430; channel 2,200.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—4 cars ware, M W Sackett & Co; 1 do, L S Layton; 27 bbls oil, Paine A & Co; 28 bxs⅞ wares, Atlantic Refining Co; 1 do vinegar, Atlantic Refining Co; 1 do saddles and collars, Steel T & Co; 15 hides, J G Brant; 1 tub currants, J S Duworth; 5 bbls apples, Hall & H B Miller; 1st timber, T J Kerr; 33 bdls hides, J Callery; 1 car oats, Laing & McK; 1 do wheat, Marshall & Co; 1 do oats, Hoag, C & Co; 4 do H bdls; 2 bxs cigars, A Kirkpatrick; 27 bdls willows, R Dickey; 3 tubs cheese, 1 do butter, P Schlegle; 4 bbls, 4 dozen eggs, J H Hall; 1 bbl apples, Mc & Co; 10 kegs lard, 1 fir butter, 16 bbls beans, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car lumber, W Booth; 1 do oats, Reil & R; 100 pkgs mdse, J A Renshaw; 1 do, W Halsey; 1 do 10 bxs farina, H F Bruggeman;

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are southerly to westerly winds, and a slight rise in temperature, rising, followed by falling barometer, and occasional snow.

Grier to be Pardoned.

Mr. Sol. Schoyer, one of the attorneys for the Nation Trust Company, received the following last Saturday morning:

BOARD OF PARDONS,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, December 7, 1876.

S. Schoyer Esq., Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—In the case of Robert J. Grier, I am directed to inform you that if Grier will return and testify that the Board will then recommend his pardon promptly, so that he need not fear going to prison.

Yours, very truly,
C. N. FARE, JR., Recorder.

Mr. Schoyer says that he has no doubt that Grier will accept the conditional pardon, and return. In fact he feels confident that he will be only too glad to do so.

Crystal Wedding.

A very enjoyable affair took place at the residence of Mr. Earl Gardner, secretary of the Boatmen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh, on last Friday evening. This was the crystal wedding of Mr. G. and his wife. Their residence, No. 22 Palo Alto street, Allegheny, was thronged by numerous guests from early in the evening till late in morning. The presents were numerous, and many of them costly, testifying in their profusion and richness to the high regard in which the amiable hosts are held by their acquaintances. Dancing was kept up from half-past eight in the evening until three o'clock in the morning, with the exception of an intermission about twelve o'clock, which the guests took to discuss the gastronomic merits of an excellent supper.

DECAPITATED.

An Unknown Man Found on the South Side Without a Head.

Last evening one of the most horrible accidents that ever happened in this city occurred on the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, near Saw Mill Run, in Temperanceville. About 7 o'clock officer O'Hanlon discovered the headless trunk of a man lying under the bridge and about twenty feet from it the head was found lying. A train had passed over the bridge shortly before the officer found the mutilated remains and the blood was still running warm out of the body, showing that the accident occurred on the bridge. Whether the man was a passenger on the train and fell on the track while passing from one car into another, or whether he was walking on the bridge could not be ascertained last night. The remains were taken to the Thirty-sixth ward station house where the Coroner will hold an Inquest this morning. Deceased was about thirty-five or thirty-eight years of age, stout built, probably weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, wore a mustache, and was dark complexioned and well dressed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The La Belle Steel Works, of Allegheny, Destroyed—Destruction of the Washington Tannery and Damage to Other Buildings—Three Buildings on the South Side Reduced to Ashes.

La Belle Steel Works Destroyed.

On Saturday afternoon the La Belle steel works, at the corner of Ridge avenue and Rebecca street, Allegheny, were destroyed by fire. The alarm was turned in about half-past one o'clock. The establishment was owned and managed by Messrs. Smith, Sutton & Co., who bought it from Reiter & Co. about two years ago, when it was valued at $272,000. The fire originated in the check-house, but how is not known. The main building, which embraces two spring factories and the melting shop, was altogether destroyed. The warehouse and office were saved. The building covers an entire square, fronting 220 feet on Ridge avenue and extending 600 feet back to Lighthill street. Owing to a very stiff breeze the fire spread with great rapidity, and notwithstanding the entire department was called out little was done in the way of checking it. The works have been in constant operation ever since their purchase by the present owners, and about one hundred and fifty men will be thrown out of employment by their destruction. The estimated loss is $120,000, against which there is an insurance of $90,000, distributed among the following companies:

Allemania, of Pittsburgh	$2,500
Artisans, of Pittsburgh	2,500
Birmingham, of Pittsburgh	2,500
Boatmens', of Pittsburgh	5,000
Cash, of Pittsburgh	5,000
City, of Pittsburgh	5,000
German, of Pittsburgh	5,000
German American, of Pittsburgh	2,500
Iron City, of Pittsburgh	2,500
Monongahela, of Pittsburgh	2,500
Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh	3,750
Pittsburgh, of Pittsburgh	2,500
Union, of Pittsburgh	2,500
Western, of Pittsburgh	5,000
Ben Franklin, of Allegheny	2,500
Federal, of Allegheny	2,500
National, of Allegheny	2,500
Amazon, of Cincinnati	5,000
Citizens, of St. Louis	5,000
Delaware, of Philadelphia	2,500
Girard, of Philadelphia	2,500
Lancaster, of Lancaster, Pa.	3,750
Merchants, of Newark, N. J.	2,500
Northwestern National, of Milwaukee	2,500
Peoples, of Trenton, N. J.	2,500
Total	$90,000

In addition to the above the City Insurance Company has a reinsurance of $2,500 in the Kenton Company of Covington, Ky. It is said that the works will be rebuilt at once. Eight or ten of the firemen, among them Chief Crow, had their hands and feet badly frozen, and one of them, Shaffer, of the Allegheny company, was kicked and pretty badly hurt by one of the horses.

Loss About $35,000—Other Buildings Injured—The Insurance—Incidents And Accidents.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock on Saturday, an alarm of fire was struck from box 71, located at Thirty-fourth and Butler streets. The engines responded promptly, and discovered that the Washington Tannery, located at Thirty-fifth and Charlotte streets, and owned by Wm. Tracens & Sons, was on fire and liable to communicate with adjoining buildings. Chief White therefore sent in the second alarm within twenty minutes from the time the first was sounded. The tannery, a frame structure, burned fiercely, and was totally destroyed.

Several adjoining houses caught fire and were more or less injured. The loss on the tannery and stock on hand is estimated by the proprietors at $35,000. The latter had an insurance of $18,250 distributed as follows: Allemania, of Pittsburgh $1,862.50; Cash, of Pittsburgh, $1,275.00; Iron City, of Pittsburgh, $1,250.00; Peoples, of Pittsburgh, $2,500.00; M. & M. Bank, of Pittsburgh, $1,250.00; Pittsburgh, of Pittsburgh, 1,250.00; City, of Pittsburgh, $1,862.50; German, of Pittsburgh, 2,500.00; Humboldt, of Allegheny, $1,250.00; Anthracite, of Philadelphia, $1,250.00; Citizens, of St. Louis, $2,500.

The losses to adjoining property are as follows: Simon Walt, two-story brick dwelling; loss $200; insured in the Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh, for $2,000. John Kelly, two-story frame house; loss $500 fully insured in Lycoming, of Muncy, Pa. The fire originated from a spark of the furnace, which got into the tan bark house.

The firemen experienced much difficulty in working the hose, on account of the intense cold. As soon as the steam was shut off to make a change the water would freeze and the frozen sections of hose would have to be removed at the cost of many frozen fingers. It was ten o'clock at night before the return signal was sent in.

Assistant Engineer Evans had both ears badly frozen, and Chief White had one ear frozen. Charlie Frankill, of truck "A," was so benumbed by the cold that he was jolted off the truck, on its return, and severely injured. He was removed to his home on Seventeenth street, and received medical attention.

A South Side Fire—Destruction of Jacob Soffell's Buildings on Mt. Washington—Loss about $10,000.

An alarm of fire from box 124 was sounded about 10 o'clock last evening. It proved to be much more disastrous than the ordinary run of alarms from the South Side. The fire originated in a building near the corner of St. Clair street and Southern avenue, owned by Jacob Soffell and occupied by Twingstott Muller. From this building the flames spread to the buildings on each side of it, one being a saloon and grocery store owned by Soffell, and the other a stable with a dancing hall above, also the property of Soffell. All three buildings were entirely destroyed. Mr. Soffell's loss is about $8,600, on which he has an insurance of $3,500. Mr. Muller's loss is $1,800. He had an insurance in the Merchants & Manufacturers' Company of Pittsburgh of $1,300. The fire was the result of a defective flue in the house occupied by Muller. Mr. Soffell had the postoffice in his store.

French Bread

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that cuts families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship he bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARKS & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.
Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Benj. Pulpress sells the freshest fish that is brought to Pittsburgh.

Only $1.00

For a nice pair of cloth embroidered Slippers, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny. SM

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

PULPIT SKETCHES.

Themes Handled by Our Ministers Last Night.

Rev. W. H. Gill on the Lessons of the "Brooklyn Catastrophe"—"Character" Dissected for Young People by Rev. J. R. Kyle—Rev. S. M. Vernon's Statement of "Causes for Thanksgiving"—Temperance at Library Hall.

Character.

Rev. J. R. Kyle, pastor of the Second U. P. Church, delivered a sermon last evening to young people, on "Character."

The services were commenced by reading the twenty-second chapter of the Book of Proverbs, the first clause of the first verse of which was selected as the basis of his remarks: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

The speaker opened his discourse by a reference to the importance of building a character on a good foundation and of good material, and compared it to the building of the temple in Jerusalem. The temple, he said, was many years in building; it required time. It was composed of the largest stone ever placed in the walls of any building. The material was of the best, and every stone had to be placed in proper position, and when complete it would endure for years and years to come; so it must be in regard to character. It not only requires time to form it, but there must be material of which to build, and it must be constructed on a solid foundation. It requires a lifetime to form a character, and life is none too long in which to form a character, which is not only to last while time shall endure but throughout the ages of eternity. Every man is the architect of his own character, and every man is today building his character, either good or bad. The world wants men of good character, honest men, upright men, moral men, and above all religious men.

In speaking of the elements of good character he said there were four of them, as follows: Justice, Honesty, Truthfulness and Religion.

Of the first—Justice—he said: The foundation stone upon which the character must rest was justice. Men may spend years in forming a character and may for a time succeed, but if justice be not the foundation stone upon which the structure is erected, it will sooner or later totter and fall to the ground and bury the builder in the wreck. If contractors use poor material or upon a sandy foundation the building would fall. He here referred to the life of Charles Sumner, a man who was honored by all men, whose character was constructed upon the foundation stone of justice, a man who loved justice and defended it under all circumstances. Such men are now needed.

Of the second element—Honesty—he said: Our lives must be governed according to correct moral principles. We see the need of this to-day. Men may succeed for a time in building up a reputation, in deceiving themselves and their fellow-men, into the belief that they are just, and that they are men of character; but unless they have honesty of purpose, honest motives, their building, like the house upon the sandy foundation, will fall. The cry from one end of the land to the other to-day is for honest men. We want honest men in public places and in private life. We want honest men in our offices, national and local, and we want honest men in business. If men, then, would have a good name—a good character—build upon this foundation—be just and be honest.

Truthfulness is another element of good character, and a most important one. We like to deal with those whom we can trust—and we will not deal with any other if we can avoid it. We can bar our doors against the man who would rob us of our property, and the strong arm of the law, protects us against those who would take our lives, but how are we to guard against the untruthful man. This is indeed an important element in the construction of a character, and it is within the power of all to be truthful.

Religion, must necessarily be one of the elements of a good character. We may have the other elements, Justice, Honesty, and Truthfulness, but without religion there is something wanting. It is the great bond which holds the others together, and makes the character lasting. We may possess the first three elements, but unless we have religion we are liable to temptation, and may by one act sweep away the labor of years, and it may be too late to commence the structure anew. Therefore, if you would build aright from the beginning and make for yourself a character that will stand the test of time and reach into eternity, be just, be honest, be truthful and be religious.

He next spoke of the value of good character, and said that a man's character was just what he is. It is the priceless treasure which cannot be purchased with gold, but it is often sacrificed for wealth. The period of the formation of character is the lifetime of a man, and it was therefore important that the work should be begun aright. It was a solid thing, he said, to build on a sandy foundation, and after years of toil have the structure swept away. It takes a lifetime to build a good character, and if half of that time is spent in building wrong when the error is discovered it may take another half to clear away the rubbish before we can commence accomplishing anything. How easy it is to destroy a good character, one act, one word, and the work of a lifetime is gone. It takes years to build what may be destroyed in a moment.

Character is not made for time alone, but it is builded for eternity, and just what you are when you pass from life will you be in eternity; build therefore on the sure foundation that your monument may stand the test of time and may last throughout the ages of eternity.

"The Brooklyn Catastrophe."

The theme of the sermon delivered last night by Rev. W. H. Gill, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, at the corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, was the recent terrible destruction of human lives in the burning of the Brooklyn theatre. He read for the lesson of the evening the 24th chapter of Matthew. For his text he took the 29th and 30th verses of the 12th chapter of Exodus

"And it came to pass, that at midnight the Lord smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the firstborn of the captive that was in the dungeon; and all the firstborn of cattle.

"And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead."

Loss of life is always attended with horror, even when it is the result of natural causes. But when it comes by accident, grief and sorrow are intensified. It was not without sadness that cry went up from the land of Ham. There was not a house in all Egypt in which there was not one dead. It was God's judgment on a people who had rejected the gospel. Later on there was in Ramah the voice of lamentation and mourning. This was on account of the slaughter of the innocents. Mothers wept over the death of their infants, and on the sacred pages of the Bible stands like a monument the record of Rachel refusing to be comforted. This world has been visited by calamities. The last week was a week of sorrow and Saturday was a day of sadness in the fair city of Brooklyn. Stores were closed, flags hung at half mast and bells were tolled in mourning. The voice of mourning was everywhere while marching in solemn procession along the streets was the long train of mourners following to their resting place the unrecognized and the unrecognizable bodies that had been taken from the ruins of the burnt theater. And all Brooklyn seems to have taken part in the ceremony. It was last Monday night. Perhaps a thousand people were gathered in the Brooklyn theatre witnessing the performance of a popular play. The performance had gone on until it was nearly done. Some of the actors had got through with their parts and left for home. In a few moments the lights would have been out and the curtain down. About midnight the startling cry was heard "the theater is on fire." The actors sought to quiet the people by telling them it was insignificant and without danger. But alas for them. But soon the auditorium rang with the cry of "fire," and men and women wrung their hands and cried "Oh! God," "Oh! God," and children cried "mother, mother," and mothers for their children. Efforts were made to get into the open air, but they did not succeed, and men, women and children were buried in one awful pile in the terrible ruins. This is the province of the minister to interpret God's providences, providences which cannot be purchased with gold, but it is often sacrificed for wealth. The period of the formation of character is the lifetime of a man, and it was therefore important that the work should be begun aright. It was a solid thing, he said, to build on a sandy foundation, and after years of toil have the structure swept away. It takes a lifetime to build a good character, and if half of that time is spent in building wrong when the error is discovered it may take another half to clear away the rubbish before we can commence accomplishing anything. How easy it is to destroy a good character, one act, one word, and the work of a lifetime is gone. It takes years to build what may be destroyed in a moment.

The second cause of thanksgiving was the growth of political reform. Men at a superficial glance might not see in this matter any cause for rejoicing. They forgot that when the political cauldron was boiling only the scum came to the bottom. Underneath the agitation was the sediment. At present time there were the better elements which made up our strongest political life. The canvass just closed brought into prominence the best material of the American people. It was a battle of character. The records of the candidates were scanned with keenest vision, and if crime, undisputed, had been fixed upon either, such a one would have been irretrievably lost. The conflict was sharp but it was fought out on character not party. The corruption was chiefly among the lower class of politicians. The people were honest and they showed it by they had demanded—as perhaps in no other campaign—that their candidate be one of character rather than of mere party frailty. This was political reform of the highest order. Reform in politics was also seen in the magnanimity with which a victorious North had united a conquered South. During the year they had even admitted into the halls of law making some who had fomented rebellion in other years, but who had been forgiven. The one ruling sentiment was one of brotherhood. The South too deserved a word of commendation for the manner in which the people, who had accepted the change of rulers—the old masters giving place to the former slaves, all standing equal before the law. In any other country such a change could never have been accomplished without the extermination of one of the parties. The speaker had nothing but words of fiery scathing for those who had perpetrated the recent crimes in the South, at which the Nation stood back, and he thought these were not chargeable to the whole people—only to the lawless few—who were execrated as much by thousands of good men in the South as they were in the North. Speaking in the same line of questions in our politics, the speaker showed that by comparison with other nations in history in ancient and modern times our complaints were of a largely exaggerated character. Our system gave to every man the right of a free ballot; our rulers were, as a rule, worthy of our respect and confidence. America never had, and never would tolerate such a ruler as the prospective King of England, and even the foul breath of calumny had not passed England's Queen—honored as she was throughout the world. Such a thing as *Mary Stuart*, we predict for her a week's successful business. She will be supported tonight by Mr. Whiting as *Sir Edward Mortimer*, Mr. Waverly as *Rob Roy Macgregor*, Mr. Curran as *Sir Amias Paulet*, and Miss Henrietta Vaders as *Elizabeth*, with the balance of the company in the remaining *roles*.

At the Opera House this evening Maggie Mitchell will appear for the first time in Pittsburgh in "Becky Mix," her new play. The entire proceeds of the performance are to be devoted to the relief of those who have suffered by the late fire at the Brooklyn theater. It will therefore afford an opportunity for those who desire to do good to contribute to the relief of the needy and at the same time enjoy, themselves, what will doubtless be a fine entertainment. It was Miss Mitchell who suggested this beneficiary performance, and Mr. Gotthold was just as quick to fall in with the proposition. Miss Mitchell gives the services of herself and Mr. Harris, and Mr. Gotthold and contracting for the attendance of the company, orchestra and attaches. The theater ought to be crowded.

For the Public Good.

The rates of the Union Depot Hotel, Col. E. J. Unger, Superintendent, have been reduced to three dollars per day. The Hotel will be conducted as formerly, in first-class style, both as it regards table and room and no pains will be spared to make it pleasant for guests.

TO LET.

Important to Business Men.

The four story stone front warehouse, Nos. 176 and 178 Wood street, is to be rented to a couple of good tenants from April 1, 1877. The building is 130 feet deep by 25 feet wide, and is lighted in the centre by a skylight 20 feet by 10 feet. The rear is connected with an alley 20 feet wide. The building is also furnished with an elevator, also water, gas and closets on every floor. It is undoubtedly the best warehouse on Wood street and in a first-class location for any business. For terms and further information inquire of

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
176 and 178 Wood street.
MWF

Closing Out $10,000 Worth of Choice Winter Clothing.

We shall offer on Saturday, December 9, 1876, for two weeks only, the remainder of our entire Winter Stock, regardless of cost.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPHS,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Continental Fire Insurance Company have cash assets of over $2,800,000. Those who want good insurance will patronize their agent, Jas. W. Arrott, at No. 167 Wood street.

Go to B. Pulpress' Stand

and get largest and freshest oysters sold in the markets.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, has adopted the railroad plan of "cut rates," and announces a reduction from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Saturday.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

McCombs, for use, vs. John Kelley; rule to set aside Sheriff's sale.

H. W. Boyd & Co. vs. Theodore F. Phillips; judgment against Henry A. Baudsman, garnishee, for $200.

Arnold Weiman vs. Margaret Weiman; S. C. Milligan appointed commissioner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Cochran; exceptions to Auditor's report filed.

Margaret Schad vs. The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company; rule to open judgment and allow defendant to defend.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of P. Schildecker, J. W. Drape and J. M. Hartman appointed trustees.

Voluntary assignment of R. H. Patterson, assignee's account presented and ordered to be filed, and notice by publication to be given.

James Fallen was discharged from the county jail under the insolvent law.

F. and W. M. Faber for use vs. Henry Brown; motion made and reasons filed for a new trial.

John F. Dravo vs. J. F. Dillinger, in which a verdict was rendered for plaintiff, a new trial was granted.

Peter Schatz vs. Jacob Shimmer, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $7,168.

The following members of the bar were appointed an examining committee for the year 1877: Jacob H. Miller, W. W. Thompson, G. A. McClung, J. M. Kennedy, and John Dalzell.

Annie W. Reno vs. John L. Reno, in divorce; rule to show cause why defendant should not be attached for contempt.

Voluntary assignment of Behrens & Janowitz; report of auditor confirmed and S. C. Schoyer, Esq., appointed to distribute the funds.

Voluntary assignment of the Duquesne Savings Bank; Eugene M. O'Neill, Esq., appointed auditor to report distribution.

Voluntary assignment of Johnston & Harrison to A. B. Rutledge; John Dunwoody and W. C. Barr appointed appraisers.

The Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank vs. John Stoff; judgment ordered to be entered in both cases for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

Alex. McClure & Co. vs. H. J. Biddle; J. A. McQuaide, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute funds.

Voluntary assignment of R. H. Patterson to Benjamin McKee; citation ordered to assignee requiring him to appear and exhibit an account of his trust within ten days.

Jacob H. Walter was appointed committee of William Todd, to give bond in $2,500.

Regina Leiritz vs. Herman Leiritz, in divorce; D. Maxwell, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

Annie Schilt vs. Louis Schilt, libel in divorce; petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Margaret Gothard vs. John Gothard, in divorce; petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Jas. Wilson vs. Joseph Brund. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Joseph Heidle vs. Catharine Heidle; in divorce. M. K. Housenan, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Owen Hughes vs. Lillie Hughes; in divorce. James Fitzsimmons, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

On petition of Sarah Scott and Mary Campbell, a commission de lunatico inquirendo was allowed to issue to inquire into the alleged lunacy of John Boyd. D. J. Bruce, Esq., appointed commissioner.

James Dobbins vs. Bridget Dobbins, in divorce. James H. Porte was appointed commissioner.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

George Dale was appointed guardian of Mary E. Heth, and his bond in $300 approved.

Mary A. Ferguson, deceased, resignation of John S. Ferguson as trustee accepted, and G. B. W. Gill, Esq., appointed.

John L. Miller, deceased, bond of I. A. Ross, administrator, approved.

Wm. M. Lyon, minor, deceased, James Porter appointed trustee ad litem for Mary E. Lyon, and rule granted on James Porter, trustee, and Mrs. Clark Lyon to show cause why Samuel McCleery, guardian of said W. M. Lyon should no be discharged.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

A number of surety and desertion cases were heard, after which the following sentences were imposed:

Wm. Roan, convicted of assault and battery, on oath of Chas. Cox, was sentenced to the workhouse for the term of six months.

George Kountz, convicted of assault and battery on oath of Daniel Deitmiller, was given four months to the same institution.

Michael Kline, who pleaded guilty to the charge of having a bawdy house, Warden Scott being the prosecutor, was fined ten dollars and costs and given four months to the Work-house.

Charles Wilson, found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Landenschlager, but recommended to mercy, was given four months in the Workhouse.

Jacob Glenn, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, William H. Morgan being the prosecutor, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and nine months.

Charles McClure, convicted of larceny from the person, on oath of Charles Brice, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and nine months.

Rachel Sears, barkeep, convicted of selling liquor without a license, in South Fayette township, on oath of R. Simpson, but recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court, was fined $200 and costs, the minimum fine allowed by law.

Patrick McCarty, for a brutal assault on Ann Driscoll, was sent to the Workhouse eight months, the Judge remarking that as the prisoner had a large family he would not give him the full extent, one year, though he richly deserved it.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Thomas Breene,	Margaret L. Kinzer,
Chas. Burke,	Owen McNally,
Henry Lanpher,	Anton Goodwin.
Wm. Roan,	Joseph Bowman,
John Brown,	Chas. Murdock,
Pat. Shields et al.,	G. S. Enor et al.
John W. Patterson,	Mary Kane,
Wm. Palmer et al.	

Court Brevities.

THE Controller reports a net gain to the county from the several county offices of $1,831.08.

CHARLEY ROSS, tried and convicted some six months ago in the United States District Court, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, filed his petition as an indigent convict, before United States Commissioner McCandless, who discharged him. Charley was formerly a watchman in the Anchor Bank, of this city.

JOHN CLARK was before the Court for surety of the peace. He had been in jail for a couple of weeks, and aside from that fact the evidence showed that the prosecutor had persuaded him to break his temperance pledge, and it was while drunk, in consequence, that he became obstreperous. The Judge thought that Clark had already received more punishment than the offense called for, and in order to punish all concerned who deserved it, he was discharged, and the prosecutor was ordered to pay the costs.

THE Grand Jury, it seems, did injustice to Alderman Hoerr, in directing that he pay the costs in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Stemmer. The Alderman advised the prosecutor, Jacob Bertler, not to take the case to court, but he declined to be advised, hence the Alderman had no alternative but to return it, as it would have been a misdemeanor not to have done so. He was not to blame for taking the information or for holding the defendant, for there was unquestionably an assault and battery committed, although not a very serious one.

A BILL IN EQUITY was filed in Common Pleas No. 2 Saturday by the Ames M. E. Church, of Hazlewood, against Stephen Bassenger, C. F. Flowers and R. T. Harkness, to restrain them from assuming the functions of a building committee, and contracting for the erection of a parsonage on the Church property, as the congregation is not able to pay for the building which is to cost $3,256. The Court stated that an injunction would not be necessary; that the actors proceed to do the work after due notice they could not recover from the Church, but would have to look to the parties with whom they made the contract.

When Stanley discovered Livingstone and relieved the old hero's wants, the greatest luxury the persistent explorer received was a supply of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap. This was most welcome of all to the exile in that African wilderness. So from New York to Lake Tanganyika, the name of Babbitt's a shining beacon to life up the hearts of men from despondency.

TWO CAPITAL BOOKS.

Now Ready.

I.

By the Author of "HELEN'S BABIES."
THE BARTON EXPERIMENT.
Paper, 50c. Cloth, $1.00.

"Wonderfully well done."—*Edward Everett Hale.*

NOW READY.

II.

THE GOLD OF CHICKAREE.
By SUSAN & ANNA WARNER.
Authors of "Wych Hazel," "The Wide, Wide World," etc.
12mo, cloth extra, $1.75.
J. R. WELDIN & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!

The place to get the largest and finest oysters is at B. Pulpress' stand, in both Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets.

For Party Wear.

A choice assortment of Light Silks, Plain and Brocade, in various tints of Blue, Pink, Cream, Cherry and Cardinal at lowest prices. Also, Silk Fringes to match, at JOS. HORNE & CO.'s, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Councils meet this afternoon.

The Allegheny river is completely frozen over.

Boys were enjoying yesterday on the Allegheny the first skate of the season.

The alarm from box 123 at half past twelve o'clock this morning was a false one.

The Duquesne Greys will assemble in fatigue uniform this evening for battalion drill.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce is called to meet this afternoon.

Firemen and policemen have earned their wages right nobly during the past few days and nights.

A meeting of the Water Extension Committee will be held this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the mercury stood at 10 degrees below zero on Beaver avenue, Allegheny.

George Schafnitt, a baker in Allegheny, had both of his feet badly frozen on Saturday afternoon, while out in his wagon.

Ten Chinamen came over from Allegheny last night in a Pleasant Valley mule box, and the smell of garlic nearly took the roof off.

Last evening about seven o'clock four overcoats were stolen from the hallway in Wm. Semple's residence on Irwin avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. Stottler, a resident of Brushton station, was struck by a train at that place Saturday evening and probably fatally injured.

An election for a Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce.

A delegation of thirteen convicts from Clarion county was placed in the Penitentiary last evening. They were taken from the depot to the prison in the Black Maria.

A range, that had been frozen up, in a residence on Fremont street, Allegheny, exploded yesterday morning. Fortunately there was no person in the room at the time and but little damage was done.

The less the *Telegraph* says about the honesty of other newspaper men the better. A paper that has been living on stolen water borde never since its existence should go slow about throwing dirt.

A match game of billiards, two hundred points French carom, for $100, will be played this evening at Bennett's rooms, 64 Smithfield street, between Tony Hoenig, of Cleveland, and W. D. Page, of Kansas city.

A woman, while crossing the Sharpsburg bridge on Saturday afternoon, became so benumbed with cold that she was unable to move and had to be assisted to a house, where she was thawed out.

Dr. Gilmore left his horse and buggy standing in front of Morris' drug store, on Center avenue, last evening, and when he came out they were gone. Whether the horse walked off or was stolen is not known.

The South Side, especially the Thirty-first ward and Beltzhoover, seems to be infested with men who take a fiendish delight in intimidating little children and making to them proposals which it were better should not reach their ears.

The Republicans of Sharpsburg celebrated in the blinding snow storm on Friday night the election of Hayes and Wheeler by turning out in a body armed with everything that would make a noise and parading along the howling elements.

Mr. Martin, England's champion checker player, will be in Pittsburgh this week for the purpose of pitting himself against some of our local players. His first games will be with James Reed, Jesse Johnston, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Clouser.

The second section of the Cincinnati express struck a wagon near Conemaugh, Saturday evening. Both horses were killed, the wagon smashed, and two cars thrown from the track. The driver escaped without injury. A delay of about two hours was caused by the accident.

Max Raibell slipped and fell on Butler street between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, last evening, and broke one of his legs in three places below the knee. Dr. Bevinger was called and attended him. The injured man lives on Pearl street, Bloomfield, and has a wife and eight children.

Last night finished 14 feeble cockroaches that have been browsing around this office since last spring.—*Leader.* There is evidently one left yet, the "All Sorts" man, the feeblest of all. Now let some philanthropic individual finish him and start the Gazette daily—the life of an outraged and long suffering community.

The Conference Committee of Councils on the East End Gas Company's contract, met Saturday and agreed to recommend affirmatively to Councils the ordinance fixing the term of the contract at fifteen years. Mr. McClarran opposed the ordinance in the committee, and gave notice that he will fight it in Councils.

An alarm of fire from box 12 was struck at half-past one o'clock Saturday. It was occasioned by a blaze in the grocery of No. 111 Wood street. The flames were put out with a few buckets of water, and Babcock extinguishers. The building is occupied by Harry Houck, dealer in cigars and tobacco. The loss was slight.

An extra fine venison lunch will be served at Military Hall to-day by Capt. B. Gallisath, the proprietor, in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the battle of Richmond. The captain has a fine battle and is not likely to forget it himself, but he celebrates the anniversary regularly, that his friends may remember it. Go and see him. He invites everybody.

A sub-committee of the Road Committee examined the turnpike at the Oakdale car station, and unanimously decided that they are a nuisance. There are twelve tracks running into the car station, and Fifth avenue is so badly obstructed at that point that it is said to be a nuisance to drivers of vehicles in day time and very dangerous at night. The sub-committee favor the removal of ten of the twelve switches, thus compelling the railway company to switch cars on their property instead of using that of the public.

The Police Committee of City Councils, met Saturday evening and passed the following resolution: *Resolved*, "That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to issue his certificate on the Mayor for warrants amounting to $2,300.57 in favor of the police department upon any appropriations having balances after payment of Deceased police bills of 1876." We will be six or seven thousand dollars to the credit of other committees at the end of the year, which will be sufficient to pay the $4,000 to the Board of Health, and the $2,300 to the Police Department.

Jackson Beatty, of Baden, Beaver county, was saved from freezing to death in Allegheny on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Joseph Thompson, of South Diamond street. The latter noticed the peculiar behavior of Beatty as he was driving past the wagon regardless of whether his horse was going, and curiosity prompting an investigation he found the traveler nearly frozen. Beatty was taken to Dreiser's hotel, where strenuous efforts saved his life. When restored to consciousness he declined to give any particulars of himself, but started out to hunt up some friends he had living on Ohio street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.

Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Food, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, etc.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street.

BOUQUETS, CROSSES, CROWNS

WM. & JAS. MURDOCH,

BULBS, TREES, PLANTS,

Nurserymen, Seedmen & Florists,

BIRD CAGES, DRIED GRASSES,

114 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HYACINTH GLASSES,

FANCY FLOWER POTS.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Office No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

DIED.

FAHNESTOCK—On Saturday, December 9, 1876, at 6.40 P. M., MARY M., FAHNESTOCK, relict of Samuel Fahnestock.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the late residence, No. 106 Second avenue, on MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

BLAKELY—On Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, JOHN BLAKELY, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Captain A. Cargo, Thirty-fifth ward, THIS AFTERNOON at one o'clock. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore's, 104 Grant street, at 12 M.

FAAS—On Saturday afternoon, December 9, at 6 o'clock, CAROLINE FAAS, wife of Gottlieb Faas, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, corner of East and Second streets, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

IHMSEN—On Friday night, December 8, 1876, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of her husband, No. 28 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny city, JOSEPHINE DARE, wife of Frederick L. Ihmsen, aged thirty-six years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Cathedral, Allegheny city, THIS MORNING at ten o'clock.

W. S. SMITH, LATE OF RODNEY & SMITH, Undertakers, has removed to the office of Miller & Morrow, No. 19 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, where he will attend to Undertaking in all its branches. Office open day and night. Fine carriages and hearse furnished on short notice.

PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Opera, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by JOHN H. PATTERSON. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

Assets, January 1, 1876, $5,167,547,46.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

BANK BURGLARS.

A Frustrated Plot to Rob the Fayette County Bank—A Well Known Pittsburgher Implicated.

On Friday evening Chief of Police Hartzell received a dispatch from Sheriff Calvin Springer, of Uniontown, Fayette county, asking him to arrest four persons who were accused of a conspiracy to rob the national bank of Fayette county of that place. The dispatch reached the Chief some time after the train in which the men were to come had reached the city, but from the descriptions received he at once put the detectives on their track. All the haunts in the city where the men were likely to go were visited, and during the night Daniel Downer, proprietor of a saloon in the Diamond, and a person well known in sporting circles in this city, was arrested, and along with him Ed. Northrop and a man named Scott. On Saturday morning the fourth man was discovered and taken into custody, and locked up with his friends in the Central Station.